

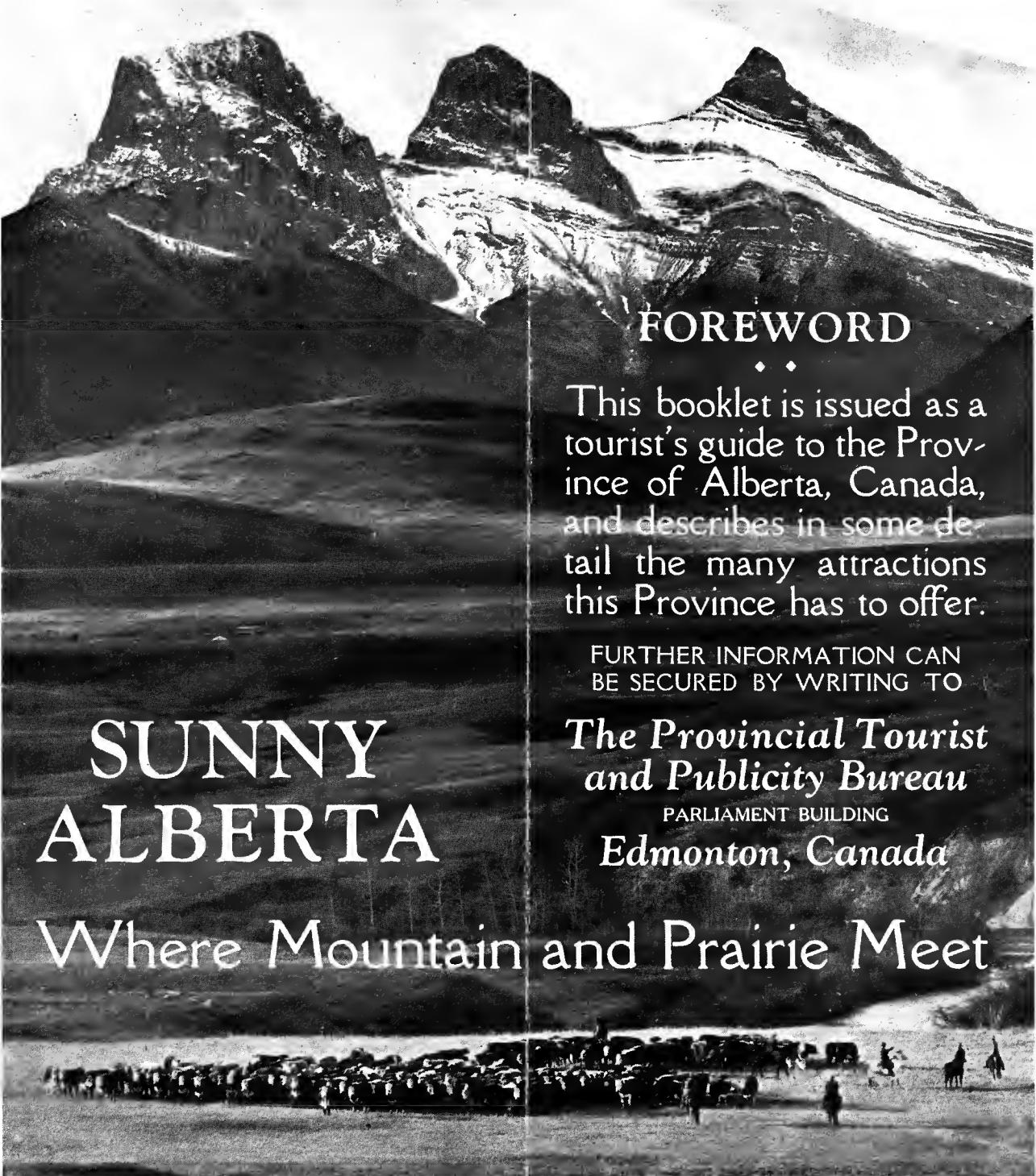
*See
Alberta's Beauty Spots*



PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, EDMONTON

*The Home of the First
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**SPEND YOUR
VACATION IN
ALBERTA, CANADA**



SUNNY ALBERTA

Where Mountain and Prairie Meet

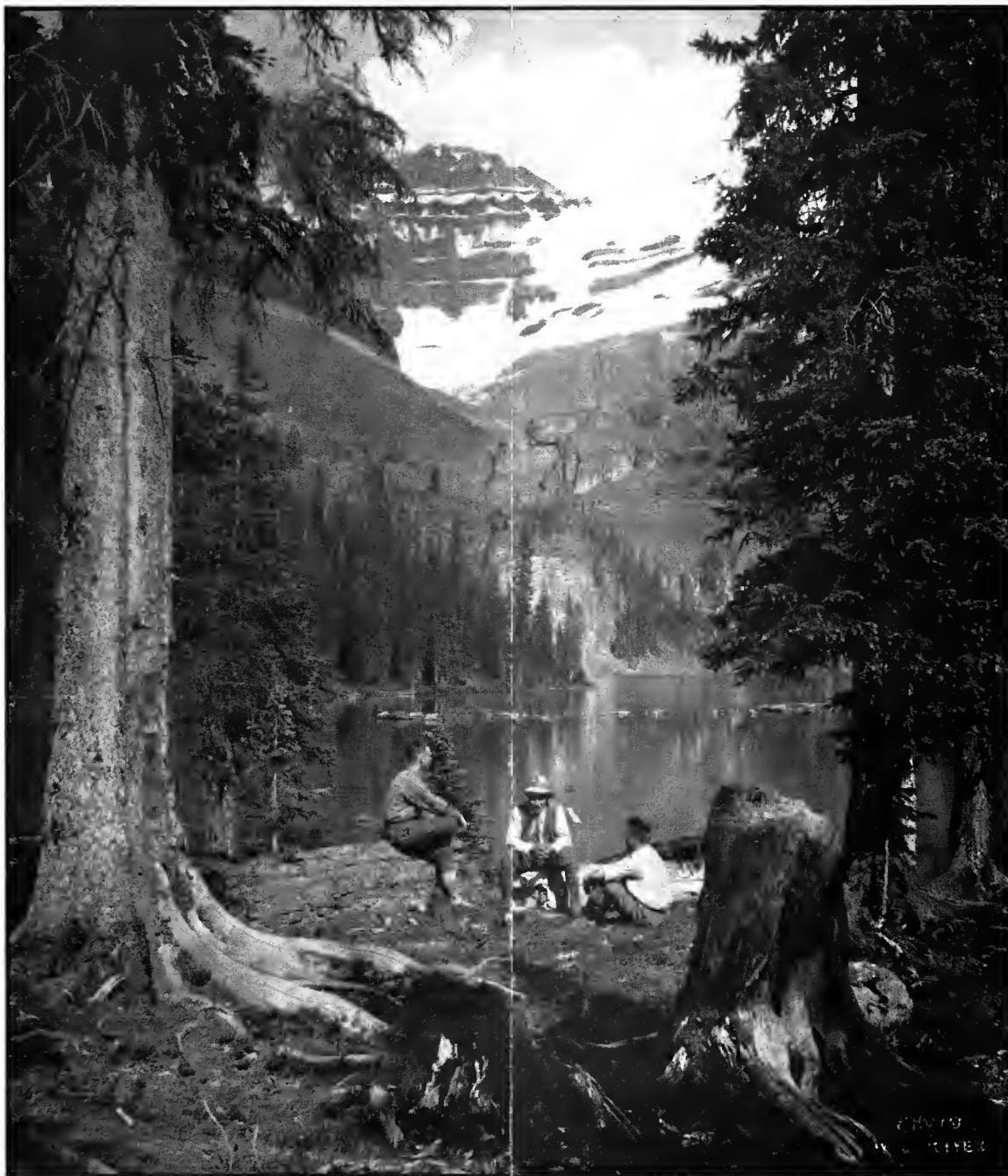
FOREWORD

This booklet is issued as a tourist's guide to the Province of Alberta, Canada, and describes in some detail the many attractions this Province has to offer.

FURTHER INFORMATION CAN BE SECURED BY WRITING TO

The Provincial Tourist
and Publicity Bureau
PARLIAMENT BUILDING
Edmonton, Canada

LAKE O'HARA, BANFF NATIONAL PARK



"Who can believe in growing old so long as this
unimaginable vision is here for us to gaze at."



National Parks

THE NATIONAL park area of Alberta is 8,000 square miles, and comprises two-thirds of Canada's entire national park area. This includes the three mountain parks, the largest mountain national park system in the world, and a wealth of scenery unsurpassed.

JASPER — 4,200 square miles, the largest in extent of the Alberta mountain parks, is the most northerly and the most recently developed. It lies west of the City of Edmonton, about 230 miles, and is linked by a gravelled highway,

which was once the old Jasper Trail used by the fur traders. The park is on the main line of the Canadian National Railways, westward through the Yellowhead Pass, to the Coast, and includes a luxurious bungalow hotel system, developed by the railway company, on the borders of beautiful Lac Beauvert. On the lake is reflected in limpid depths, the gorgeous colouring, and the snowy heights of Mount Edith Cavell, Pyramid, and other famous peaks. Here also in this alluring setting, there is a championship golf course, upon which annually, the Totem-pole tournament is held, attracting contestants from many parts of the continent. Jasper Park is noted particularly for its vast panorama of mountain peaks, and has splendid possibilities for the camper, the trail rider, and the fisherman. The park is the largest game preserve in Canada, and from this area, and the surrounding territory, big game, in abundance, attract the hunter from far and near.

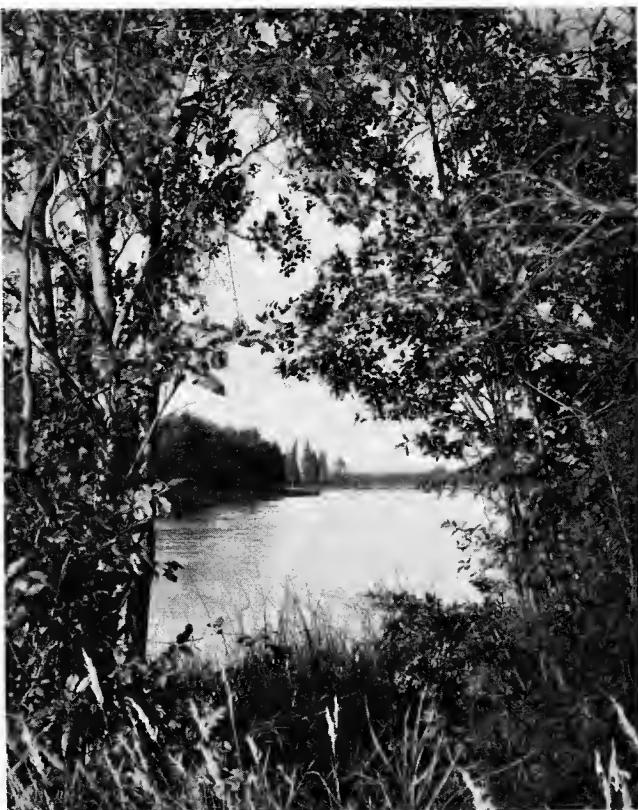
The park is divided through its centre by the wide valley of the noble Athabasca River, which the Indians called "The Great River of the Woods." One of the chief characteristics of the park is the variety and beauty of its lakes, of which there are nearly a dozen near the town of Jasper. Within the park there are about 100 miles of motor highways, giving access to many features, of which one is the drive to Mount Edith Cavell, the Angel Glacier, and the Maligne Canyon Drive. Mount Edith Cavell is over 11,000 feet high.

Hot Springs are located at Miette, a comfortable drive from the town. In addition to the luxurious Jasper Lodge, there is excellent hotel accommodation at reasonable rates in Jasper town, as well as a Y.M.C.A. Camp near the Lodge.

BANFF—2,500 square miles, next largest to Jasper, is a much older park from the standpoint of development, for it has been famous for many years among tourists from all parts of the world who have come to revel in the glories of

Lake Louise, and the unequalled setting of the noted Banff Springs Hotel. The Banff park is west of the City of Calgary, the site of Banff town being some 85 miles by all-weather highway from that city and on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway to the Pacific Coast.

Banff has often been described as the "Queen of the Rockies." It provides one of the most majestic masterpieces of nature's mountain artistry. In addition to the Banff Springs Hotel, the last word in beauty, dignity and luxury, operated by the railway company, there are numerous fine hotels, and an assortment of camps and chalets providing accommodation for the tourist at reasonable rates, while cabins and cottages are available for rent. More than 100 miles of motor drives are in use in the park, including the trip to Lake Louise, gem of the Rockies, 37 miles from Banff town, and where another magnificent hotel is maintained by the railway company, as well as other accommodation. Lake Minnewanka, Lake Moraine and the Valley of the Ten Peaks,



Astotin Lake, Elk Island National Park



Kaufman Peak and Mt. Sarbach, Banff-Jasper Highway

Sundance Canyon, Upper Hot Springs, are all alluring spots within easy reach of Banff. A beautiful golf course is also maintained, as well as swimming pools with hot sulphur springs. Banff Park furnishes almost unlimited opportunity for trail riding, hiking, special motor tours, mountain climbing, etc., and there is an abundance of wild life, protected by the vast game preserve of the park, which overflowing into the territory beyond, provides sport for the hunter. Fishing, canoeing, boating are other sports indulged in within the park boundaries.

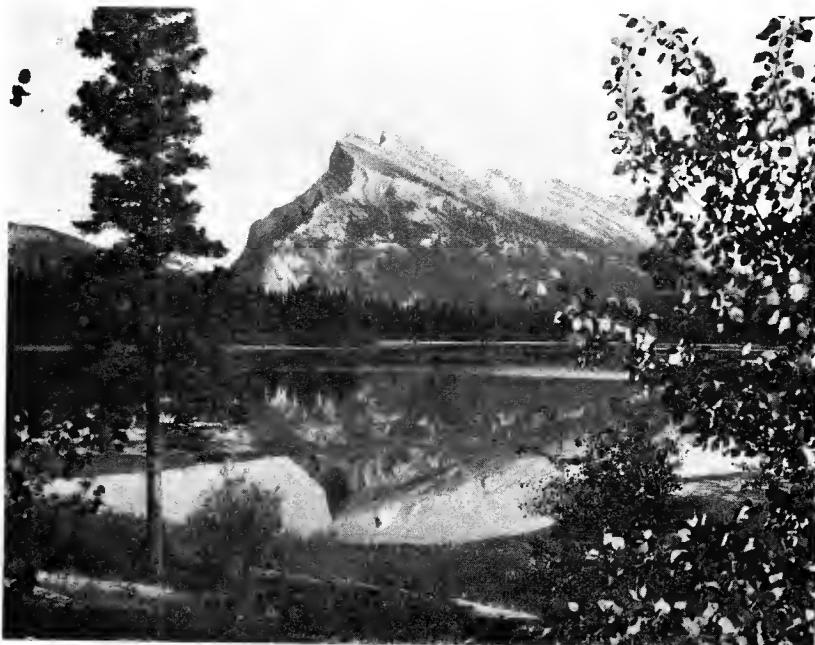
Banff Park is on the direct route from California, Washington, Oregon and other states into Alberta, the route being via the famous Banff-Windermere highway. Some of the famous peaks of the park are Rundle, Goat, Lougheed, Cascade, Victoria, Lefroy, Temple, Castle, Hector, and the Ten Peaks, all of these being from 8,000 to 11,000 feet.

WATERTON LAKES—The third of Alberta's national mountain parks is Waterton (220 square miles) situated in the south-west corner of the Province along the borderline between the State of Montana and the Province of Alberta. In fact, Waterton is in

reality an extension of the famous Glacier National Park in Montana, and the parks have been created an international park, dedicated as such in 1932 by International Rotary in the cause of peace.

Waterton is one of the most enchanting spots in the Canadian Rockies, and is unique in the fact that it adjoins and merges with the romantic ranching country of the Alberta foothills.

The park is connected by an all-weather highway with No. 1 Alberta Highway leading direct north from Babb, Montana, also by an all-weather highway directly northward from the park to Alberta Highway No. 3, the Trans-Canada route through the Crow's Nest Pass of the Rockies. The nearest railway points are Cardston, centre of Alberta Mormonism and home of the million-dollar Mormon temple, and Pincher Creek, each about 35 miles distant, and each located on the Canadian Pacific Railway. A bus service operates to the park daily during the summer season from Cardston. An all-weather highway is now being constructed which will connect Waterton directly with Glacier National Park, and make possible direct auto



Mount Rundle and Vermilion Lakes, Banff National Park



The New Banff-Jasper Highway, Lake Louise End

travel between the two parks without the necessity of going back through the port of entry at Carway and Babb.

There is excellent hotel and camping accommodation in the park, and all the facilities for enjoying the various pleasures of a modern mountain resort. A beautiful sail on international waters is one of the chief attractions, as well as a number of motor drives to mountain lakes that are of unequalled beauty.

ELK ISLAND—Within an hour's motor ride from Edmonton, on No. 15 highway, lies Canada's second largest animal reserve, Elk Island National Park.

For through travellers, by rail, the nearest railroad point is Ardrossan, a small station on the main line of the Canadian National Railways, seventeen miles east of Edmonton. From Ardrossan, a road leads north for about a mile and a half to join the main highway. The distance from Ardrossan to the southern gateway, is approximately nine miles. Motorists from the east may approach the park via Vegreville. The distance from Vegreville to the park gate is about thirty-five miles. On the north the Winnipeg-Saskatoon-Edmonton branch of the Canadian National Railways, passes within a few miles of the park, and visitors may alight at Lamont, which is a little over five miles distant from the north-east corner of the park.

The park is surrounded by thirty-four miles of nine-strand, buffalo-proof wire fence, and has many beautiful small lakes including Tawayak, Little Tawayak, Oster, Paul, Long and Astotin. The scenery is considerably enhanced by small islands situated in the lakes, and these include Elk Island, to which the park owes its name.

From the headquarters of the park a good road leads south and east about Astotin lake to "Sandy Beach," a natural bathing beach of fine white sand, on the opposite side of the lake.

Permits may be obtained from the superintendent of the park for the privilege of erecting tents at designated points within the park. The charge is usually one dollar per tent. Boats for use on the lake may be hired from private parties. There is no fee for the use of bath-houses.

Of special interest to the sight-seers is the large herd of buffalo roaming in the park. Do not miss seeing these, as they are typical of the early herds that roamed over the open plains of Alberta in the earlier days.

Lovers of golf will find an excellent, nine-hole course, approximately 3,000 yards in length, at Sandy Beach. The par is 35. The greens are grass greens and the course is of a sporty nature, being located in well-wooded undulating country. There are no club facilities at present. The course will open in June.



Trail Riders, Waterton Lakes Park

PARK FEES—The general fee for motorists on entering any national park in Alberta is \$2, which entitles the holder to free use of the highways of the parks for one season, and to free camping ground in designated places in the parks for a period of 30 days. Licenses issued in Banff and Jasper parks in Alberta, and the Kootenay and Yoho parks in B.C. are reciprocal, a license taken in any one of them serving for the others for the same season. In the case of Waterton Park, in Southern Alberta, no license is charged for this park alone for motorists, but a camping license of \$1 is charged. Motorists entering Waterton, however, who wish to visit the other parks also, may take out the regular \$2 license which entitles them to use of highways in all parks and includes the camping privileges for 30 days.

MOUNTAIN CLIMBING—The Canadian Rockies, because of unrivalled opportunities afforded the Alpine enthusiast, have been the mecca for many years for mountain climbers from all parts of the world. Both Banff and Jasper national parks have many mountains, the ascent of which provides no difficulties for the novice, while Swiss guides fully versed in the intricacies of the more difficult ascents are available for those whose ambition is to conquer the greater heights. Most of the famous peaks in both parks have been scaled by mountain climbing enthusiasts, but these are still being assailed from year to year by a horde of Alpinists who never cease to sing the praises of the Canadian parks for the unlimited opportunities they provide for this particular sport.

The Alpine Club of Canada, with considerably over 600 members from all parts of the world, meets annually in one of the two parks, Banff and Jasper, and welcome to this annual camp all qualified members who have the ambition to further conquests.

WINTER SPORTS—With well developed resorts, and plenty of excellent hotel and other accommodation in both Banff and Jasper parks, it naturally follows that these also provide unexcelled enjoyment for the winter sports enthusiast. Ski-ing is the sport most widely indulged in, and ski camps are established at a number of points through the

parks. Some of the most famous ski-ers in the world come here annually to thrill crowds with the practice of their art, while ski-ing parties from the cities are the order of the day in both parks throughout the winter.

At Banff an annual winter carnival has been held for many years which attracts large crowds from far and near. In addition to the ski-ing events, there are open air rinks for skating and curling contests, with tobogganing, hockey, dog-sleigh trips, snow-shoe hikes, and even winter swimming (in the hot springs pools) are other pleasures indulged in.

Jasper Park is also attracting more and more visitors each winter, especially because of the splendid opportunities for ski-ing.

WILD LIFE IN THE PARKS—One of the charms of all of the Alberta mountain parks is the great abundance of wild life. Because of the fact that these parks are immense game preserves, game both large and small exist unchallenged, providing delightful thrills for the visitors to the parks, particularly for the motorists whose enthusiasm grows apace as they thread their way through forest avenues lined with wild life unabashed by the presence of humans.

RURAL ALBERTA

The mountains do not provide Alberta's only attraction. There is unquestionable interest for the tourist in the opportunity afforded him of seeing something of one of the world's most famous agricultural areas within a few hours' reach of such delightful mountain retreats as have been mentioned. A trip through any part of rural Alberta has its own attractions, for here is an

empire in the making, and whether it be on the broad prairies, where some of the world's best wheat is raised, or in the foothill country which is reminiscent of the romance of early ranching days, and where prize beef cattle still are produced, or in the mixed farming areas where fine herds of dairy stock are pastured, and where handsome farmsteads give indication of how rapidly the country has moved from the pioneer stage of a few decades ago, there is a never-ending interest for the visitor who sees through it all a vision of the nation yet to be.



Sinclair Canyon, Kootenay National Park

Hotel and Camp Accommodation

The mountain resorts of Alberta are particularly well provided with hotel accommodation, some of the most luxuriously-appointed hotels on the continent being found there.

JASPER NATIONAL PARK

At Jasper Park is the luxurious Jasper Park Lodge, operated by the Canadian National Railways, also the Athabasca, The Pyramid, and The Astoria.



Jasper Park Lodge and Cottages



Macdonald Hotel, Edmonton

WATERTON LAKES PARK

At Waterton Lakes are the Waterton Lakes hotels and chalets.

BANFF NATIONAL PARK

At Banff is the famous Banff Springs Hotel, operated by the Canadian Pacific Railway, and at Lake Louise the palatial Chateau also operated by the Canadian Pacific. Banff also has the following hotels, well appointed: The Cascade, The King Edward, The Mount Royal, The Grand View Villa, and The Homestead. Lake Louise, in addition to the Chateau, has the Deer Lodge.

CALGARY

The Palliser, operated by the Canadian Pacific Railway; also The York, The Yale, The Wales, The Alexandra; The Braemar Lodge; The King Edward; The Empress, The Noble, The St. Regis, The Royal, The Arlington, The Carlton, The Victoria, The Cecil, The Colonial, The Dominion, The Empire, The Imperial, The Lethbridge Union, The National, The Palace, The Queen's, The Shamrock, The St. Louis, The Ritz, etc.

EDMONTON

The Macdonald, operated by the Canadian National Railways; The New Corona, The King Edward, The Royal George, The Selkirk, The Cecil, The Alberta, The Alexandra, The Abbey, The Brunswick, The Campbell, The Castle, The Collier, The Commercial, The Empire, The Empress, The International, The Leland, The Fairview, The National, The New Edmonton, The Queen's, The Raymond, The Richelieu, The Ritz, The Roseberry Villa Temperance Hotel, The Royal Albert, The Senate, The Springer, The St. Elmo, The Strand, The Strathcona, The St. Regis, The Transit, The Western, The Yale, etc.



Above: Prince of Wales Hotel
Waterton Lakes National Park
Right: Banff Springs Hotel, Banff
National Park

LETHBRIDGE

The Marquis, The Alexandra, The Lethbridge, The Arlington, The Dallas, The Coaldale, The Garden, The King's, The Windsor.

MEDICINE HAT

The Assiniboia, The Cecil, The American, The Corona, The Cosmopolitan, The Royal.

Practically all the towns in the province are well equipped with hotels.

Auto Camps

All auto camps in Alberta are required to be licensed and approved by the town planning supervisor of the Provincial Government.

The following camps, located at the under-mentioned places, are equipped with a supply of wood, stove and cook-house equipment, which reaches greater pretensions in the larger centers.



ON HIGHWAY No. 1 (Going North)—Cardston, Macleod, Claresholm, Nanton, Okotoks, Calgary, Crossfield, Carstairs, Didsbury, Bowden, Innisfail, Red Deer, Lacombe, Ponoka, Wetaskiwin, Millet, Edmonton, Athabasca, Slave Lake, Faust, Peace River.

ON HIGHWAY No. 2 (Going West)—Medicine Hat, Bassano, Calgary, Banff (Castle Mountain, etc.), Lake Louise.

ON HIGHWAY No. 3 (Going South-west)—Medicine Hat, Lethbridge, Macleod, Pincher Creek, Blairmore, Coleman.

ON HIGHWAY No. 4—Lethbridge.

ON HIGHWAY No. 9 (Going North-east)—Drumheller, Hanna.

ON HIGHWAY No. 11—Sylvan Lake.

ON HIGHWAY No. 12 (Going South-east)—Lacombe, Stettler, Castor, Coronation.

ON HIGHWAY No. 13—(Going East and South-east)—Camrose, Hardisty, Provost.

ON HIGHWAY No. 14 (Going south-east)—Edmonton, Tofield, Holden, Viking, Wainwright, Chauvin.



Palliser Hotel, Calgary

ON HIGHWAY No. 16 (Going West) — Lloydminster, Vermilion, Innisfree, Vegreville, Fort Saskatchewan, Edmonton, Seba Beach, Edson, Jasper Park.

ON HIGHWAY No. 20 (Going West) — Lacombe, Gull Lake.

ON HIGHWAY No. 23 — Barons.

ON HIGHWAYS IN B.C., adjacent to Alberta — Lake Windermere, Kootenay.

ON HIGHWAYS IN MONTANA, adjacent to Alberta — Glacier Park.

A small fee is charged at the larger camps.

Bungalow Camps

Bungalow Camps provide moderately-priced accommodation for tourists at attractive scenic points in the Canadian Rockies and elsewhere. These consist of small living and sleeping bungalows clustered around a larger building con-

taining kitchen, dining and lounging rooms, the latter with an open fireplace. All the buildings are one storey, of rustic design, and of frame or log construction. Each of the camps has been located so as to make accessible Alpine districts of exceptional beauty. While the meals are good and substantial, and the beds most comfortable, the rates are very moderate. These camps are less formal than the large resort hotel, and very much favoured by people who prefer to be where there is a quiet and informal atmosphere, and where sport or old clothes can be worn at all times; also contains bathrooms, and a good lighting system.

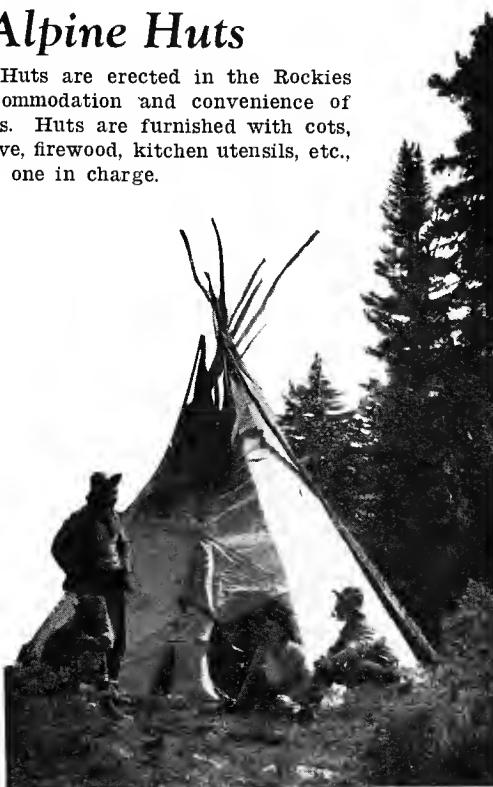
The principal bungalow camps of Alberta are to be found in the Rockies at Castle Mountain, Moraine Lake, Mount Assiniboine, and other mountain resorts.

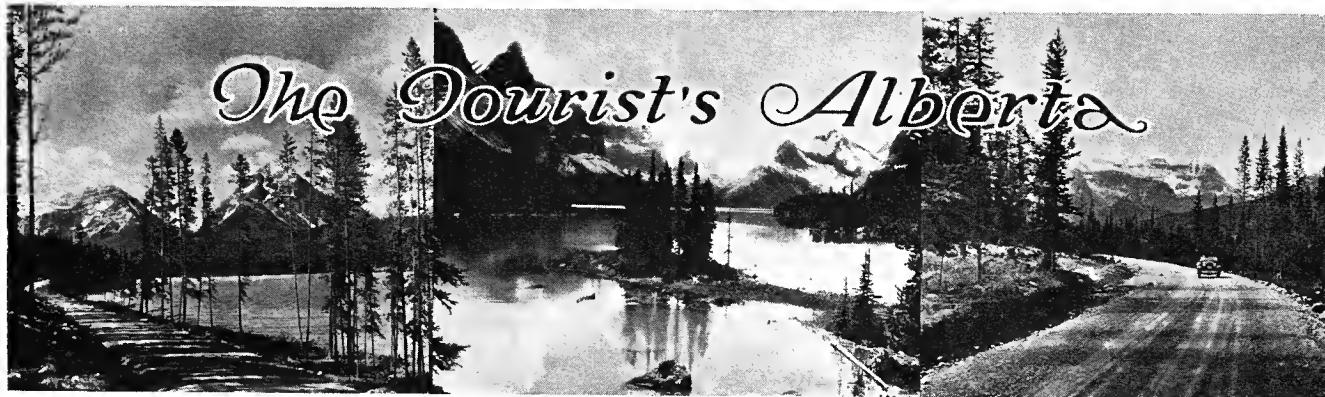
Tea Houses

Tea houses in the Rockies are comfortably furnished buildings with covered verandahs, built for the accommodation of trail hikers or riders to relax for short periods while on the trail, and obtain meals and lighter lunches. They are located at suitable hiking distances from the resort hotels and bungalow camps, and at vantage points of unusual interest and beauty.

Alpine Huts

Alpine Huts are erected in the Rockies for the accommodation and convenience of mountaineers. Huts are furnished with cots, bedding, stove, firewood, kitchen utensils, etc., but have no one in charge.





Motor Routes to Alberta Resorts

The motor tourist from east, west and south may reach Alberta's famous mountain resorts over established highways. Following are suggested routes which provide a wide variety of scenery and points of interest:

PARK TO PARK TOUR

(Yellowstone Park, Glacier Park, Waterton Lakes, Banff and Lake Louise, Jasper Park)

Yellowstone Park, Wyoming, to Great Falls, Montana, 241 miles, Highway No. 87W. Great Falls to Glacier Park, 153 miles, Highway No. 87. Glacier Park to Waterton Lakes, Alberta, via Babb, Montana, Carway and Cardston, Alberta, 116 miles, Highways No. 87-1-5. Waterton Lakes via Cardston, and Macleod, to Calgary 189 miles, Alberta Highway No. 1 from Cardston. Calgary to Banff, 85 miles, Highway No. 2. Banff to Lake Louise, 37 miles. Lake Louise return to Calgary, 122 miles. Calgary to Edmonton, 201 miles, Highway No. 1. Edmonton to Jasper Park, 236 miles, Highway No. 16.

SUNSHINE TRAIL TOUR

(Salt Lake City, Utah, to Peace River, Alberta, via Butte and Great Falls, Mont., Lethbridge, Calgary and Edmonton, Alta.)

Salt Lake City to Butte, Mont., 454 miles, Highway No. 91. Butte to Great Falls, Mont., 169 miles, Highway No. 91. Great Falls to Lethbridge, Alta., 211 miles, Highways No. 11 and 4. (Side trip Lethbridge to Waterton Lakes, 87 miles, Highways 25 and 5.) Lethbridge to Calgary, 145 miles, Highways 3 and 23. (Side trip Calgary to Banff, 85 miles, Highway No. 2.) Calgary to Edmonton, 201 miles, Highway No. 1. (Side trip Edmonton to Jasper Park, 236 miles, Highway No.

16.) Edmonton to Athabasca, 96 miles, Highway No. 1. Athabasca to Lesser Slave Lake, 89 miles, Highway No. 1. Lesser Slave Lake to Peace River, 166 miles, Highway No. 1. Total mileage Salt Lake City to Peace River, 1,531 miles.

WINNIPEG TO BANFF AND LAKE LOUISE

(Return via Windermere, B.C., and Crow's Nest Pass)

Winnipeg, Man., to Regina, Sask., 398 miles; Regina to Medicine Hat, Alta., 325 miles; Medicine Hat to Calgary, 195 miles; Alberta Highway No. 2, Calgary to Banff, 85 miles; Banff to Lake Louise and return to Junction of Windermere Highway, 56 miles. Junction of Banff-Windermere Highway to Windermere, B.C., 88 miles. Windermere to Wardner, 113 miles. Wardner to Crow's Nest, Alberta, 70 miles. Crow's Nest to Lethbridge, Alta., 108 miles. Alberta Highway No. 3, Lethbridge to Medicine Hat, 109 miles.

WINNIPEG TO JASPER PARK, ALBERTA

Winnipeg, Man., to Yorkton, Sask., 321 miles; Yorkton to Saskatoon, 243 miles. Saskatoon to Lloydminster, Alberta, 204 miles. Lloydminster to Edmonton, 186 miles, Alberta Highway No. 16. Edmonton to Jasper, 236 miles, Highway No. 16.

PORTLAND, OREGON, TO BANFF, ALBERTA

(Return via Crow's Nest Pass)

Portland to Spokane, Wash., 379 miles. Spokane to Windermere, B.C., via Bonner's Ferry, Idaho, 296 miles. Windermere to Banff, 106 miles. Banff to Calgary, 85 miles, Alberta Highway No. 2. Calgary to Macleod, Alberta, 118 miles, Alberta Highway No. 1. Macleod to Bonner's Ferry, 258 miles, Alberta Highway No. 3.

Alberta's Lake Resorts

In addition to its Rocky Mountain attractions, Alberta holds much that is of interest to the tourist. There are a dozen or more large lakes in the province at which attractive summer resorts have been established, and most of these are accessible by motor or by train.

Rural Alberta has its own attractions, from the ranch lands of the foothills to the world champion wheat and live stock farms of the prairie and parkland sections, and a trip through these sections in the summer or fall holds a peculiar fascination for the tourist. In the Indian reserves and buffalo parks will be found the remnants of the romantic days of the golden west when buffalo and Redskin reigned supreme.

LAKE RESORTS

The more prominent of the lake resorts and their locations are as follows:

GULL LAKE

10 miles west of Lacombe, Highway No. 1 to Lacombe, Highway No. 20 to Lake.

SYLVAN LAKE

Highway No. 1 to Red Deer, Highway No. 11 to Lake.

COOKING LAKE

20 miles east of Edmonton, Highway No. 14.

COLD LAKE

200 miles north-east of Edmonton, C.N.R. Train, local roads.

LAC LA BICHE

140 miles north-east of Edmonton, Northern Alberta, railway trains, local roads.

ALBERTA BEACH, LAC STE. ANNE

50 miles west of Edmonton, Highway Nos. 16 and 17.

SEBA BEACH, LAKE WABAMUN

60 miles west of Edmonton, Highway No. 16.

EDMONTON BEACH

22 miles west of Edmonton, Highway No. 16.

PIGEON LAKE

60 miles south-west of Edmonton, Highway No. 1 to Millet, then local road west. Highway No. 1 to Wetaskiwin, then gravelled highway west to lake, 26 miles.

Other Points of Interest

BENDICK'S BIRD SANCTUARY

Three miles south of Leduc, four miles east.

LITTLE RED DEER SANCTUARY

Bird and game sanctuary, with auto camp. Nine miles west of Innisfail.

WAINWRIGHT BUFFALO PARK

120 miles east of Edmonton on the C.N.R.; has the largest herd of Buffalo in the world—over 8,000 living under original conditions of the plains. Area of park, 110,000 acres. This is also the centre of the Wainwright Oil Field now being developed.

ELK ISLAND PARK

36 miles east of Edmonton.

TURNER VALLEY OIL FIELD

The centre of recent sensational development, includes some of the most famous producing oil wells in the world. This field is within easy reach of Calgary, and offers a fine auto trip.

DINOSAUR REMAINS

Red Deer Valley at Berriot Ferry via Airdrie, Irricana, Beiseker, Carban; 90 miles from Calgary via Red Trail to Beiseker.

E. P. RANCH

Alberta home of His Majesty King Edward VIII, 60 miles south of Calgary, Highway No. 1 to High River, thence west to Ranch.

THE CARDSTON TEMPLE

The only Mormon Temple in Canada is located at Cardston, a beautiful little town in the foothills near Waterton Lakes. This is the centre of the Canadian Mormon settlement, and a very imposing structure of marble and granite has been erected.

In addition to the above-mentioned places, side-trips can be taken to attractive beauty spots close to the cities and towns, where camps can be pitched, meals cooked over a camp-fire, and a never-to-be-forgotten holiday enjoyed under the canopy of the sky.



Cowboy in Action at Calgary Stampede

Canoe Trips in Alberta

JASPER TO ATHABASKA LANDING

The canoeist who follows the Athabaska River from Jasper to Athabaska Landing will graduate from the novice class, if he has not already done so. The first part of the journey is through the mountains and foothills, then follow long clear stretches of river and portions where the islands are thickly dotted, splitting the current into many channels. There are quite a number of rapids but these are of a character that need cause no alarm to careful canoeists. Several



Canoeing in Jasper National Park

sizeable streams are tributary to this portion of the Athabaska and open up a way to regions of excellent fishing and sport.

A very popular trip is north from Entrance through Jarvis and Gregg Lakes, down Hay River to Berland River, and thence to the Athabaska River.

LOVETT TO ENTWISTLE

The Pembina River carries the canoeist through a region wooded with jackpine, spruce and poplar. Trout, grayling and jackfish are plentiful, also geese, teal and mallards. No portages. Good camp sites and unsurpassed scenery add to the enjoyment of this trip.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN HOUSE TO EDMONTON AND LAKE WINNIPEG

Those who have taken this trip down the Saskatchewan River, report that while it is enjoyable, it is also strenuous.

SUMMIT LAKE TO PEACE RIVER

A very interesting trip is from Summit Lake near Fort George, B.C., via the Pack and Parsnip rivers to Finlay Forks, and thence down the Peace River.

PEACE RIVER TO McMURRAY

The Peace River carries the canoeist northward past Fort Vermilion and Red River Post, then along the southern boundary of Wood Buffalo Park and on to Lake Athabaska. Crossing this lake the Athabaska River is ascended southward to McMurray.

McMURRAY TO THE PAS

Following the Churchill River and a string of lakes and streams, the canoeist passes through many waterways and treads many of the trails worn by the fur traders and Indians for hundreds of years. The route crosses the northern parts of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, and though it was once well travelled it is now difficult to secure guides that are familiar with the route from end to end. The most satisfactory procedure is to make the trip in stages, engaging guides from post to post.

The Clearwater River is first followed, then the Methy portage is crossed to Methy Lake. The Methy River is followed to Peter Pond and Isle 'a la Crosses Lake, then the Churchill River with its many lakelike expansions forms the course for the next two hundred miles. The route leaves the Churchill at Frog portage and enters a chain of lakes and streams leading to Cumberland House and the Saskatchewan River which winds down to the Pas.

Many interesting spots are located on this route, and trout, pike and pickerel may be caught. Game and wildfowl may also be had in season.

Further information regarding these trips can be secured from the Provincial Tourist and Publicity Bureau, Government Buildings, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.

Principal Golf Clubs in Alberta



Golf Course, Banff National Park

Situated at:

Banff: Banff Springs Golf Club; Bashaw, Bassano, Bentley, Blackie (Mountain View), Blairmore, Crow's Nest Pass, Brooks.

Calgary: Beaver Golf Club.
Bowness Golf Club.
Golf and Country Club.
Earl Grey Golf Club.
Municipal Golf Club.
Regal Golf Club.
St. Andrews Golf Club.

Camrose: Victoria Park Golf Club; Carman-gay, Castor, Cereal, Champion, Claresholm, Craigmyle, Drumheller.

Edmonton: Golf and Country Club.
Municipal Golf Club.
Highlands Golf Club.
Mayfair Golf Club.
Prince Rupert Golf Club.

Elk Island National Park Golf Course.

Gadsby, Grande Prairie (Richmond Hill Golf and Country Club), Hanna, Hardisty, High River, Hughenden, Innisfail.

Jasper National Park Lodge Golf Club.

Lacombe, Lethbridge, Lougheed, Lundbreck, Macleod.

Medicine Hat: Connaught Golf Club, Municipal Golf Club, and Country Club.

Nanton, Nordegg, Oyen, Peace River, Pincher Creek, Provost, Red Deer, Stavely, Stettler, Strathmore, Taber, Trochu, Vermilion, Veteran, Vulcan, Wainwright.

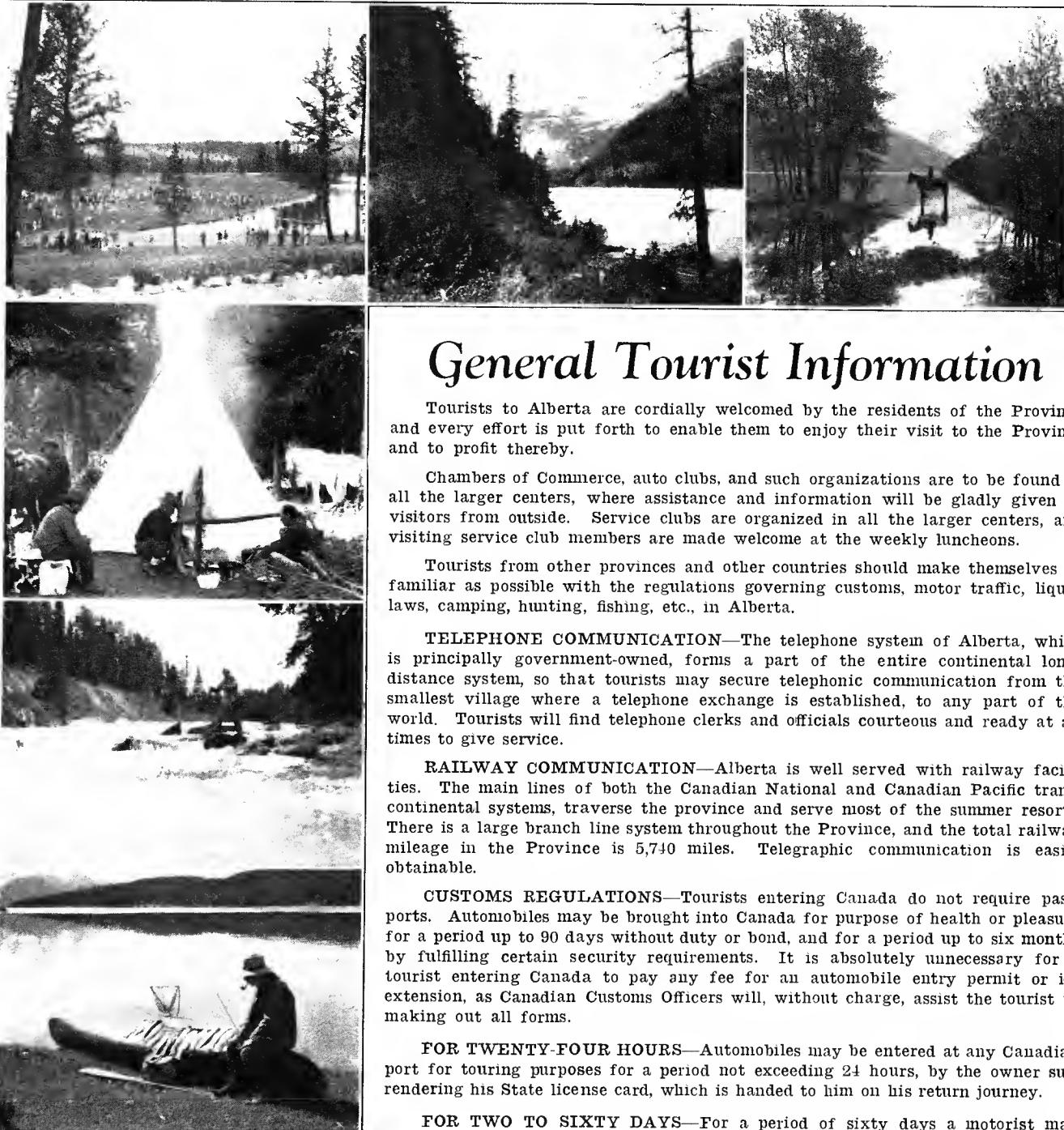
Waterton Lakes National Park Golf Club.

Wayne, Wetaskiwin, Youngstown.

The visitor to Alberta will find plenty of opportunity to indulge his desire for golf. Excellent courses at the mountain resorts, cities, and larger towns provide opportunities unexcelled on the continent. The long summer days provide the greatest number of golfing hours to be found anywhere, and a holiday spent golfing is a "sure health investment."



Pyramid Mountain from Golf Course, Jasper National Park



General Tourist Information

Tourists to Alberta are cordially welcomed by the residents of the Province and every effort is put forth to enable them to enjoy their visit to the Province and to profit thereby.

Chambers of Commerce, auto clubs, and such organizations are to be found in all the larger centers, where assistance and information will be gladly given to visitors from outside. Service clubs are organized in all the larger centers, and visiting service club members are made welcome at the weekly luncheons.

Tourists from other provinces and other countries should make themselves as familiar as possible with the regulations governing customs, motor traffic, liquor laws, camping, hunting, fishing, etc., in Alberta.

TELEPHONE COMMUNICATION—The telephone system of Alberta, which is principally government-owned, forms a part of the entire continental long-distance system, so that tourists may secure telephonic communication from the smallest village where a telephone exchange is established, to any part of the world. Tourists will find telephone clerks and officials courteous and ready at all times to give service.

RAILWAY COMMUNICATION—Alberta is well served with railway facilities. The main lines of both the Canadian National and Canadian Pacific transcontinental systems, traverse the province and serve most of the summer resorts. There is a large branch line system throughout the Province, and the total railway mileage in the Province is 5,740 miles. Telegraphic communication is easily obtainable.

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS—Tourists entering Canada do not require passports. Automobiles may be brought into Canada for purpose of health or pleasure for a period up to 90 days without duty or bond, and for a period up to six months by fulfilling certain security requirements. It is absolutely unnecessary for a tourist entering Canada to pay any fee for an automobile entry permit or its extension, as Canadian Customs Officers will, without charge, assist the tourist in making out all forms.

FOR TWENTY-FOUR HOURS—Automobiles may be entered at any Canadian port for touring purposes for a period not exceeding 24 hours, by the owner surrendering his State license card, which is handed to him on his return journey.

FOR TWO TO SIXTY DAYS—For a period of sixty days a motorist may bring his car into Canada for touring purposes only and return by a port of entry

or any other port without bond or deposit, the only requirements being the possession of a State license identifying the car, and the completion of the necessary duplicate customs form, on which particulars of the car are recorded. One form is retained by the Customs Officer and one by the motorist, which is to be surrendered by him at any port of exit on leaving Canada.

FOR SIXTY TO NINETY DAYS—One extension of thirty days to a limit of ninety days may be granted without a bond or deposit by presenting the original customs permit to any Customs Officer.

FOR ONE TO SIX MONTHS—Automobiles may be entered at any Canadian port of Customs for touring purposes, for a period of one to six months, by filling in the same form referred to, and signing a bond in approved form for double the amount of the estimated duties on the vehicle, or securing a special bond of an incorporated guarantee company authorized to do business in Canada.

The automobile of any tourist not returning within the time limit is liable to seizure. Should an unforeseen delay occur, prolonging the time of stay in Canada beyond that mentioned in the tourist's permit, the Customs Department, Ottawa, should be communicated with at once.

TOURISTS' OUTFITS—Entry is permitted into Canada, without deposit, of guns, rifles, fishing tackle, golf clubs, tennis racquets and cameras previously used by a tourist and intended for personal use. Dogs and other animals imported for hunting or as pets are also admitted without deposit.

Canoes, outboard motors, tents, camp equipment, phonographs, radios, musical instruments, etc., are subject to a deposit equal to the duty on such articles, to be refunded when the articles are exported at any port within six months from time of entry, provided the articles are produced and their identity attested to before a Canadian customs officer.

PORTS OF ENTRY — From the United States into Alberta—Aden, Cardston, Carway, Coutts, Twin Lakes, Waterton Lakes, Wild Horse.

From Alberta into the United States—Gateway, Roosville, Peigan, Peskan, Sweet Grass, Havre.

CAR REGISTRATION—Motorists entering Alberta from the United States for a period not exceeding six months, are not required to register their cars with the police, but must at all times be prepared to produce their port of entry customs permit when required to do so by members of the police.

Motorists from other provinces in Canada, entering Alberta, must within 24 hours of their arrival, register their machines with the police, and obtain therefrom a certificate of registration, with which will be furnished a wind-shield sticker which will be evidence of registration.

A non-resident chauffeur who has complied with the laws of his own place of residence as to licensing of chauffeurs need not be licensed in Alberta while driving the vehicle of a non-resident exempt from registration.

Motor tourists must display the motor license number plates of the province or state to which they belong.

Regulations regarding speed and operation of cars are similar to those in force in other provinces and states.

Headlights must be equipped with a non-glare device.

No person under the age of 16 is permitted to drive a car in Alberta.



Lakes in the Clouds, Banff National Park. Left to right: Lakes Louise, Mirror and Agnes

Bus Routes in Alberta

Alberta-Montana Bus Lines, Alexandra Hotel, Lethbridge	Lethbridge to Coutts	2 return trips daily except Sunday 1 return trip Sunday
Brewster Taxi and Bus Service, 208 9th Ave. W., Calgary	Lethbridge to Etzikom	Return trip daily
Brewster Transport Co. Ltd., Banff	Calgary to Hartell via Priddis and Millarville	Return trip daily
Central Canadian Greyhound Lines Ltd., 7th Ave. and 1st St. West, Calgary	Calgary to Banff	Daily and return except Sunday
	Calgary to Edmonton	Twice daily and return
	Calgary to Wetaskiwin	Daily and return
	Calgary to Medicine Hat	Daily and return
	Calgary to Lethbridge	3 times daily and return
	Lethbridge to Medicine Hat	Daily and return
	Lethbridge to High River via Vulcan	Daily and return
	Lethbridge to Cardston via Raymond	Daily and return
	McLeod to Crow's Nest	Daily and return
	Medicine Hat to Walsh	Daily and return
	Cardston to Waterton Lakes	15th June to 15th September only, daily and return
Central Alberta Stages, Lacombe	Lacombe to Monitor	Daily and return
O. A. Craig, Vulcan	Lacombe to Rimbey	Daily and return
Canadian Coachways, Union Bus Depot, Edmonton	Calgary to Vulcan	Daily and return except Sunday
A. P. Collins, Union Bus Depot, Edmonton	Edmonton to Athabasca	Daily and return except Sunday
Drumheller Bus & Taxi Co., Drumheller	Edmonton to Winfield	Daily and return except Sunday
Lethbridge Northern Bus Lines, Lethbridge	Edmonton to Mayerthorpe	Daily and return except Sunday
Blue Goose Lines, Thorhild	Drumheller to Wayne	4 return trips daily except Sunday
Midland Bus Lines Ltd., Edmonton	Drumheller to Nacmine	Return trip daily except Sunday
	Drumheller to East Coulee	2 return trips daily except Sunday
	Lethbridge to Turin	2 return trips daily except Sunday 1 return trip Sunday
	Edmonton to Thorhild	Daily and return except Sunday
	Edmonton to Wildwood	Return trip daily except Sunday
	Edmonton to Lloydminster via Fort Saskatchewan	Return trip daily
	Edmonton to Lloydminster via Bremner Vegreville to Cold Lake	Single trip daily except Sunday, returning alternative days.
Northland Rapid Transit, Edmonton	Edmonton to Barrhead	Daily and return except Sunday
Red Bus Lines, Drumheller	Beiseker to Stettler	Return trip daily
Sunshine Bus Lines, care Central Canadian Bus Lines, Calgary	Calgary to Drumheller and Alsask	Return trip daily
Sorenson Bus Lines, Red Deer	Carbon to Central Service Station	2 return trips daily to Drumheller
Sunburst Motor Coaches Ltd. Care Union Bus Depot, Edmonton	Calgary to Lomond	Return trip daily
T. Van Wert, Redcliff	Red Deer to Rocky Mountain House	Return trip daily
	Rocky Mountain House to Nordegg	Single trip returning alternate days except Sunday
	Wetaskiwin to Hardisty	Return trip daily
	Edmonton to Wainwright	Return trip daily
	Edmonton to Smoky Lake	Return trip daily
	Tofield to Alliance	Return trip daily
	Wetaskiwin to Pigeon Lake	Daily service summer months only
	Redcliff to Medicine Hat	Regular service daily

The Highways of Alberta



Along a Main Highway in Rural Alberta

There is something fascinating about the highways of Alberta. The lure of the open road is strong. 100,000 resident motorists, and tourists from all parts of the world take advantage of over 2,000 miles of all-weather highways, where twelve years ago, scarcely a mile of all-weather road existed. The highway system is linked with the main highways of other provinces and the United States, making motor travel between the great Canadian and American national parks, comfortable and pleasurable.

In the following pages appear zone maps of the main highways with detailed description of the territory served.

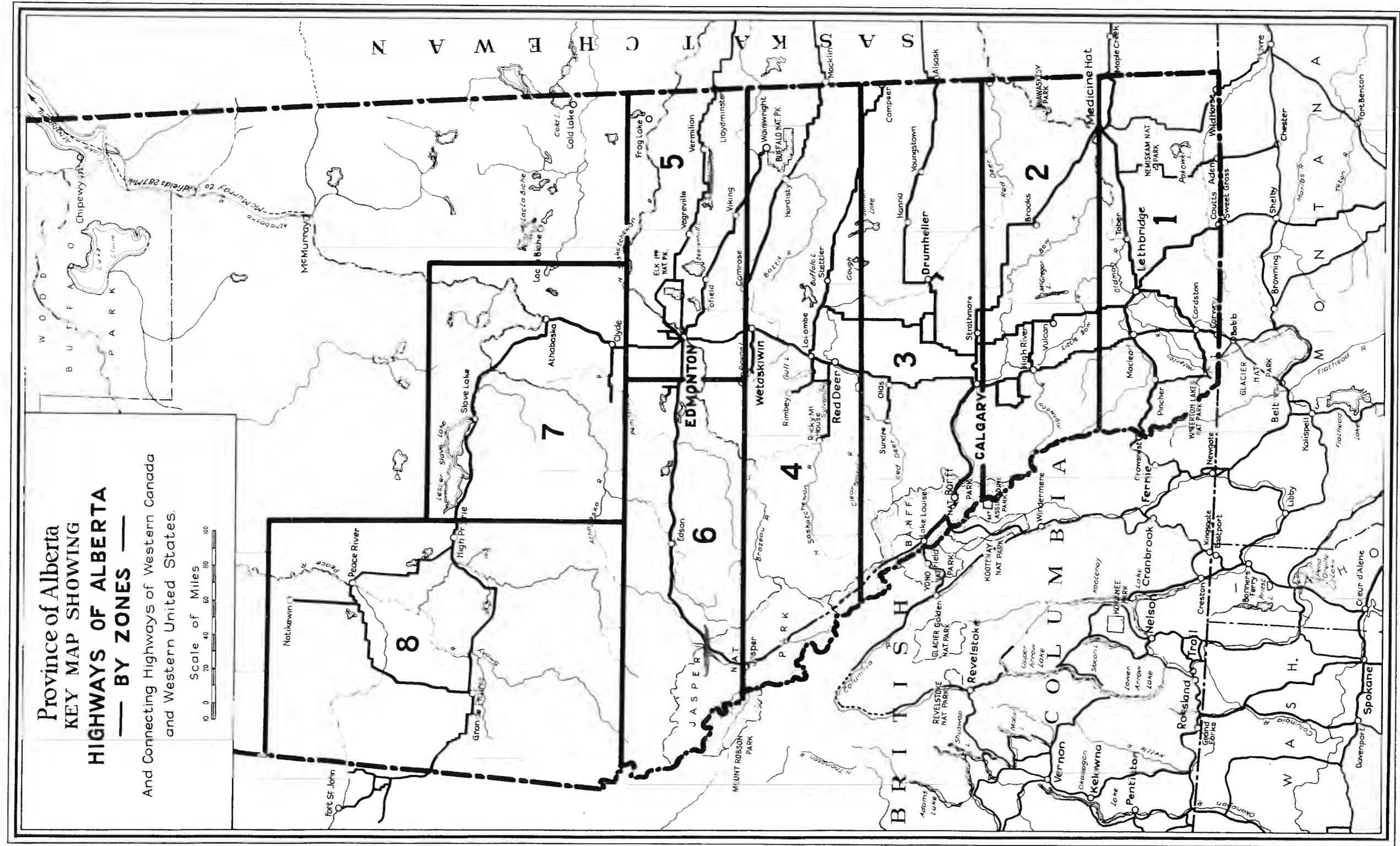
Supplementary to the main highway system, the province is served even to the remotest parts, by a system of improved and unimproved earth roads which can be comfortably travelled by motor in dry weather.

The highways of Alberta open up to an unusual degree the scenic attractions of rural Alberta. There is unquestionable interest for the tourist in the opportunity afforded him of seeing some of the world's most famous agricultural area within a few hours' reach of delightful mountain retreats.



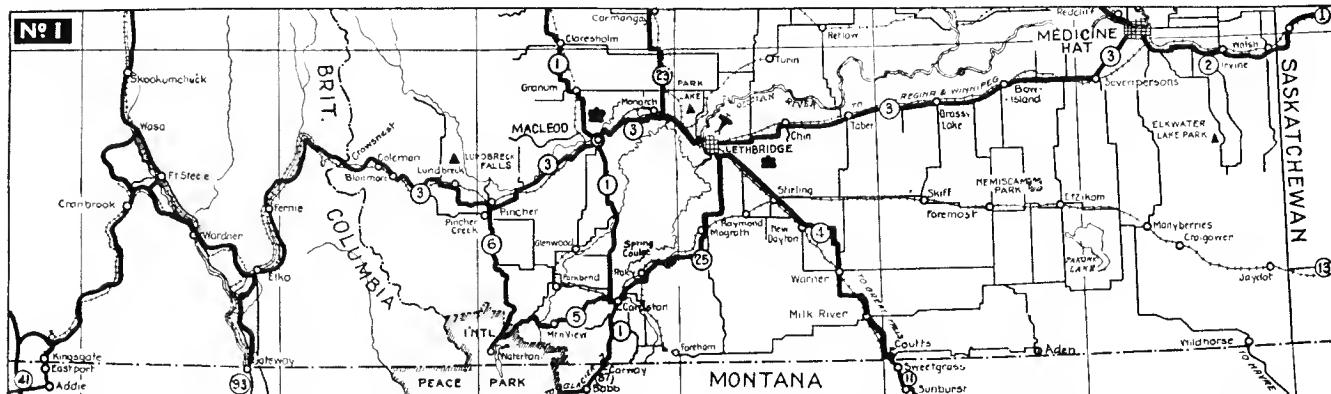
Headwaters of Waterton River, at Junction of Highways to Cardston and Pincher Creek,
Waterton Lakes National Park.

Alberta, Land of Snow-Capped Mountains and Opalescent Lakes



Sunny Alberta, Where Mountain and Prairie Meet

MEDICINE HAT, LETHBRIDGE, WATERTON LAKES PARK, CROW'S NEST PASS TO BRITISH COLUMBIA



ZONE MAP No. 1 shows the extreme southern portion of Alberta, adjacent to the international boundary, and indicates the main highway entrances from Montana and Glacier National Park on the south, and from Eastern Canada through Saskatchewan on the east. This section of Alberta not only produces a large proportion of Alberta's high quality wheat and other grains, but has large irrigated sections, and fine beef cattle ranches. There are also large deposits of coal and natural gas.

Alberta Highway No. 1 commences at Carway, the port of entry from the U.S. just north of Babb, Mont., and carries the tourist into Cardston, center of Alberta's Mormon community and of a rich agricultural section. In this prettily-located town is found the Mormon million-dollar temple. From Cardston, Highway No. 5 leads into Waterton Park, now part of the International Peace Park dedicated in the summer of 1932 by American and Canadian statesmen. Highway No. 1 proceeds northward from Cardston to Macleod and Claresholm, thence north to Calgary, as shown on zone map No. 2.

The other port of entry from Montana is at Coutts, from where Highway No. 4 leads north to the City of Lethbridge. Highway No. 25 connects Cardston and Lethbridge.

Highway No. 3 commences at Medicine Hat near the eastern boundary of Alberta, and runs southwest to Lethbridge, thence westward through the Crow's Nest Pass in the Rockies to British Columbia. The City of Medicine Hat is a thriving industrial center of some 10,000 people, having, as one writer put it, "all hell for a basement." The reference was to the immense deposits of natural gas, which are the basis for Medicine Hat's industrial importance, there being many industries including large pottery and glass works.

From Medicine Hat, along No. 3, the tourist traverses a prairie farming country once an entire cattle range. From

Taber to Lethbridge irrigation is seen, with sugar beet production prominent. The highway is improved earth grade from Medicine Hat to Bow Island, and gravelled the balance of the distance westward.

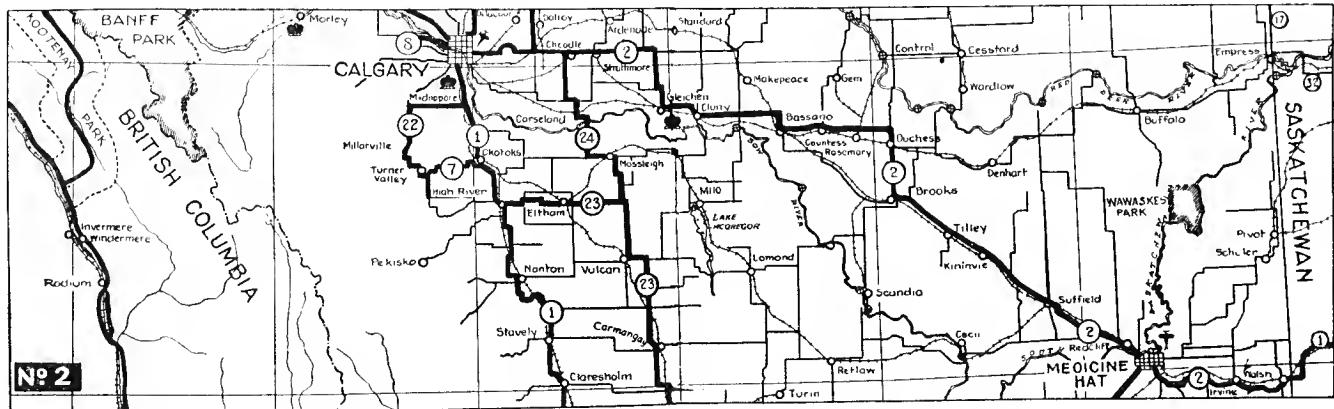
Lethbridge city has 13,000 people, and has an airport. It is noted for its coal mines, producing a high grade domestic coal, and for its fine farming country, as well as for its modern appearance, fine shaded streets and beautiful Galt Gardens. A federal government experimental farm is just to the east of the city on the highway. Twenty miles south is Raymond, center of the beet sugar industry, with a factory manufacturing 50,000,000 lbs. of sugar yearly. Going west from Lethbridge is seen the Canadian Pacific railway bridge, for combined height and length one of the largest in the world crossing the Old Man River.

West from Lethbridge, Highway No. 3 continues to Macleod, historically famous as the first post of the old Royal Northwest Mounted Police, established there in 1874. From there the highway goes into the foothills, past Pincher Creek, and Lundbreck Falls into Crow's Nest Pass, crossing the famous Frank Slide, where in 1903 a portion of Turtle Mountain slid down and buried the Town of Frank and many of its inhabitants. The road goes on through the pass into B.C., connecting with the highway south into Idaho. Some very beautiful scenery is seen on this route.

Highway No. 23 runs north from No. 3 providing an alternate route towards Calgary.

MILEAGES—No. 1 highway, Carway to Cardston, 16 miles; Carway to Macleod, 55 miles; Macleod to Claresholm, 28 miles. Highway No. 5, Cardston to Waterton, 32 miles; No. 25, Cardston to Lethbridge, 55 miles; No. 4, Coutts to Lethbridge, 76 miles; No. 3, Medicine Hat to Lethbridge, 109 miles; Lethbridge to B.C. boundary, 108 miles. No. 23, from junction with No. 3 north to Carmangay, 27 miles.

MEDICINE HAT TO CALGARY—THE FOOTHILL COUNTRY—THE E. P. RANCH— TURNER VALLEY OIL FIELD



ZONE MAP No. 2 covers the section of Southern Alberta lying immediately north of the territory in Zone Map No. 1. This territory is also noted for its great wheat producing capacity, its irrigation areas, the foothill ranches and the Turner Valley oil field, all converging upon Calgary.

The tourist who comes in from Winnipeg, Regina or Moose Jaw, enters the province on Highway No. 2, just east of Medicine Hat, and continues through that city north-west through a prairie section of wide horizons to the town of Brooks, where advent from the brown prairie into streets heavily shaded with beautiful trees made possible by irrigation, is a welcome sight to the traveler. Brooks is the center of one of the C.P.R. irrigated belts, and a visit to the company farm with its fruit trees and shady groves is a treat. At Bassano is the irrigation dam of the Bow River, and between Gleichen and Cluny is the Blackfoot Indian reserve, where in 1897 the treaty between the Blackfeet and the Canadian Government was signed. At Strathmore is the C.P.R. supply farm with a noted herd of Holsteins. Thence into Calgary, city of the foothills, home of the famous Calgary stampede, a city of 83,000 people grown from the original cow camp and Mounted Police post of fifty years ago, still the center of a great ranching country, and gateway to the Banff and Lake Louise mountain resorts, shown on Zone Map No. 3.

Coming up from the south is shown the continuance of Highways No. 1 and No. 23, leading from Macleod and Lethbridge through Claresholm and Carmangay. At High River on No. 1 highway the diversion is made for 26 miles west into the ranch of His Majesty King Edward VIII, romantically situated in the foothills with the Rockies as a background. Incidentally, the Rockies form a continuous panorama of distant beauty for travelers north on No. 1 highway into Calgary. At Okotoks on No. 1, the tourist may take Highways Nos. 7 and 22 for the circle through the Turner Valley oil fields, Canada's most famous petroleum fields. Here there

are ninety wells in production, producing over 1,200,000 barrels of petroleum per annum, most of which is high grade naphtha, as well as over ten billion cubic feet of natural gas yearly, supplying heating and cooking fuel for Calgary, Lethbridge and other points. The waste gas burning at the wells at night lights the countryside for miles around and its glow in the sky can be seen for fifty miles.

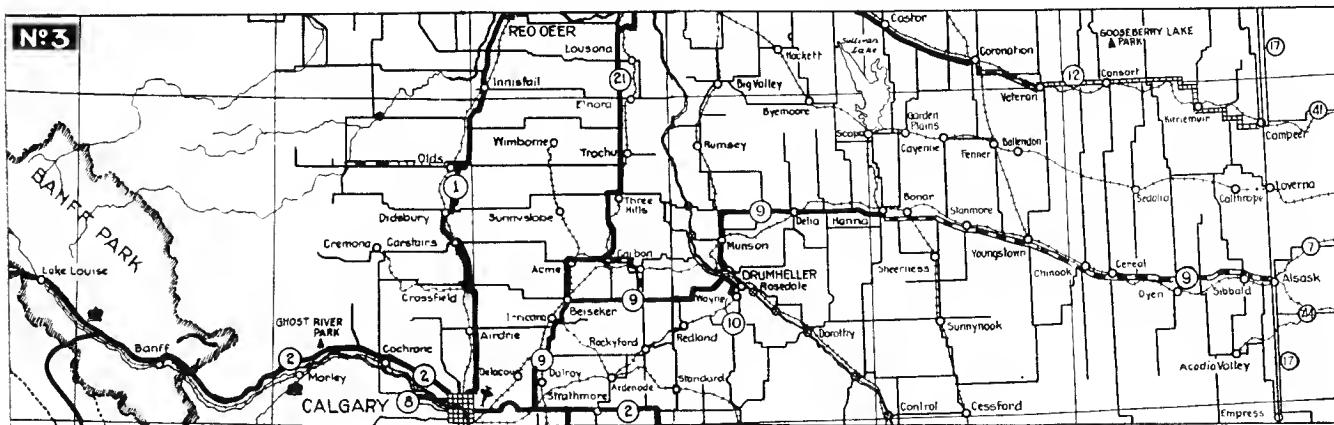
On No. 1 highway, just north of Okotoks, the traveler reaches a point of vantage on a height of land from which he is given a view over a vast panorama of country, covering a radius of more than 25 miles in all directions, and providing one of the finest views obtainable in this part of Alberta.

Calgary is a city of some 83,000 people in a foothill setting still reminiscent of the romantic cow-punching and "mountie" days, revived annually at the great "Calgary Stampede," to which colorful event visitors come from all parts of the continent. One catches an alluring glimpse of the fringe of the Rockies with their snow-tipped peaks, seemingly just beyond the city's limits, and hinting of holiday pleasures yet to come.

The City of Calgary itself is very modern, with many points of interest, including important industries, and is headquarters for Alberta of the Canadian Pacific Railway, being also served by the Canadian National Railway. There is also an airport.

Mileages on Zone Map No. 2 as follows: Saskatchewan border west to Calgary via Medicine Hat on No. 2 highway, 229 miles. Highway No. 1 north, Claresholm to Calgary, 89 miles; total mileage International boundary to Calgary, 173 miles. Highway No. 23, Carmangay to High River, 64 miles; Highway No. 24, junction No. 23 to junction No. 2, 44 miles. Highway No. 7, Okotoks to Turner Valley, 15 miles; Highway No. 22, Turner Valley to junction with No. 1 highway, 27 miles.

BANFF AND LAKE LOUISE—CALGARY, RED DEER, DRUMHELLER, HANNA TO SASKATCHEWAN BORDER



ZONE MAP No. 3 shows the balance of No. 2 highway from Calgary west into Banff Park and to the B. C. boundary, No. 1 from Calgary north to Red Deer, No. 9 from Calgary north-eastward through Drumheller and Hanna to the Saskatchewan border, No. 21 leading north, and the eastern portion of No. 12.

For a portion of the distance west from Calgary No. 2 highway is paved, and the balance gravelled. This portion of the highway, leading the tourist ever nearer the mountains, runs through a delightful section of foothill country along the Bow River, past the Ghost River park, and touching important water power projects developed and supplying a large section of Alberta with electric current.

Banff National Park has for many years been the mecca for tourists from all parts of the world. Both at Banff town and at Lake Louise, 37 miles farther west, are magnificent hotels maintained by the Canadian Pacific Railways, as well as other hotels offering excellent accommodations, and auto camps. At Banff are sulphur springs baths, and other attractions so varied and so delightful that their description would require a book in itself.

Just beyond Banff is the junction of No. 2 highway with Banff-Windermere highway, a tourist route of surpassing beauty constructed some years ago by the Canadian Government, to give the motor tourist access through the interior of British Columbia south to Cranbrook and thence into the United States through Idaho and on to Spokane. A very popular route is this for tourists coming north through Alberta from Glacier Park, to return to the United States on the western slope of the Rockies. It provides an ideal circle tour. Another popular circle tour with Alberta residents is from Lethbridge north to Calgary and Banff, south again via the Banff-Windermere highway, and east from Cranbrook to Lethbridge again via the Crow's Nest Pass.

Going north-east from Calgary by Highway No. 9 through as fine a wheat country as one could wish to see, the motorist comes to a great gash in the prairie, at the foot of whose high cutbanks flows the Red Deer River, and in the valley nestles the coal-mining town of Drumheller, center of a huge domestic coal industry hidden away in the various off-shoots of the valley.

Emerging again from the strange-looking coal valley with its high cutbanks, black veins of coal and red clay smudges of soil, the highway reaches the level prairie land, continuing through a vast wheat belt through the town of Hanna, divisional point on the Canadian National, to the eastern boundary of the province at Alsask. This highway is gravelled from Calgary to Hanna, and is improved earth grade for the balance to Alsask.

Going north from Calgary on Highway No. 1, the tourist begins to note the change from open prairie country to parkland, with its bluffs of poplars and occasional coniferous growth. At Didsbury begins the section in which the dairy industry of the province, now a lusty enterprise, had its birth some thirty-five years ago. At Olds is seen one of the demonstration farms and agricultural schools of the Alberta government, where farm boys and girls over 16 are given free instruction in farm methods and domestic science and other subjects. Innisfail sees the real beginning of the parkland, and from there north along No. 1, trees form a large part of the landscape. Red Deer, with 2,300 people, incorporated as a city, is the heart of one of the west's best mixed farming sections, and is well located on the Red Deer River.

MILEAGES—No. 2 highway, Calgary to Banff, 85 miles; to Lake Louise, 122 miles. No. 1 highway, Calgary to Red Deer, 102 miles. No. 9 highway, Calgary to Drumheller, 88 miles; to Hanna, 135 miles. Highway No. 21, from junction with No. 9 to junction with No. 12, 87 miles.

RED DEER, ROCKY MOUNTAIN HOUSE, SYLVAN LAKE, GULL LAKE, LACOMBE, WETASKIWIN AND EAST



ZONE MAP No. 4 covers a very interesting section of Alberta. The eastern half of the territory shown is very largely a grain producing country, although there are some splendid herds of live stock also. Fine farm homes may be seen all through the territory. In the western portion, mixed farming is developed to a greater degree, and dairying flourishes. At Lacombe is located one of the federal government experimental farms.

The territory has the distinction of having won two world seed grain championships in the same year, 1923, when an exhibit of wheat from the farm of Major Strange, at Fenn, near Stettler, and an exhibit of oats from the farm of J. W. Biglands, near Lacombe, won the premier honors at the International Grain Show at Chicago.

Highways Nos. 12 and 13 running eastward, traverses the eastern section of the territory, serving a host of substantial towns and villages built up on the basis of the agriculture of the district.

From the tourist and vacational standpoint, the attraction in the territory is the circle tour by Highways 11 and 20, from Red Deer to Sylvan Lake, north to Gull Lake and east again to the highway near Lacombe. This route is gravel all the way, and takes the tourist to two of the largest and most popular lake resorts in the west.

From Red Deer West runs Highway No. 11 to Rocky Mountain House, on the edge of the Rockies, and on the North Saskatchewan River. This point is noted in Alberta history as one of the old posts of the Northwest Trading Co., established in 1799, and occasionally occupied by the explorer, David Thompson. The run up to Rocky Mountain House is through an attractive portion of the country.

Highway No. 1 continues north from Red Deer through the large towns of Lacombe and Wetaskiwin, both centers of a rich mixed farming area. At Ponoka, north of Lacombe,

will be seen one of the provincial mental hospitals. The section of the highway north from Red Deer to Ponoka is paved.

Highway No. 12 runs east from Lacombe to the eastern border of the province at Compeer, and is gravelled for the distance from Lacombe east to Coronation, 110 miles. On this highway the larger towns are Stettler, Castor and Coronation. To the immediate south of Castor is Sullivan Lake, a very pretty camping spot.

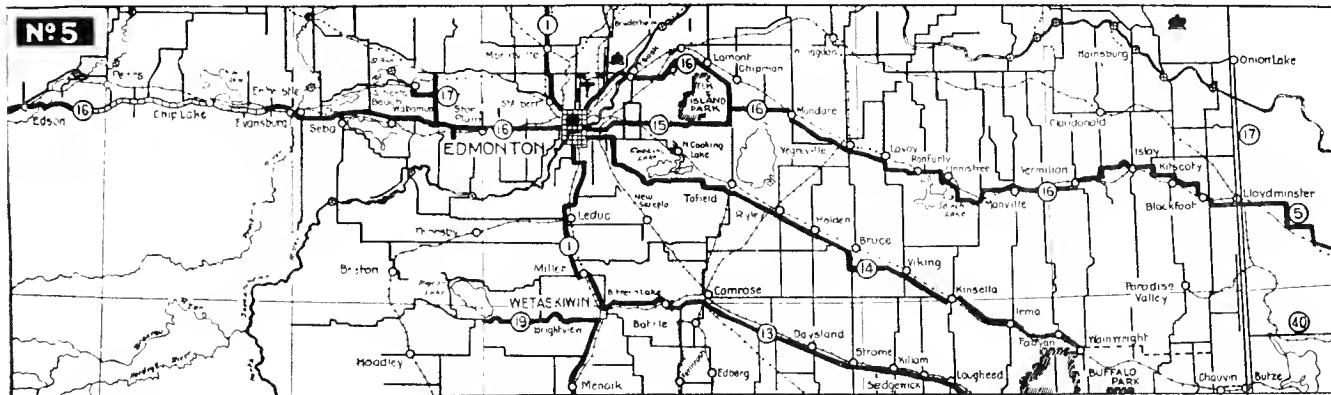
Highway No. 13 runs east from Wetaskiwin, past Bitter Lake, to the eastern boundary of the province at Macklin, and is gravelled from Wetaskiwin to Hardisty, 96 miles. The largest town on this highway is Camrose, 30 miles east of Wetaskiwin, one of the most modern towns in the province, home of one of the province's three normal schools, and the Lutheran college, and center of a very fine farming district. Other large towns on this highway are Daysland, Stromie, Killam, Sedgewick, Lougheed, Hardisty, Czar and Provost.

Buffalo Park at Wainwright is seen on this map on the eastern end of Highway No. 14, details of this being given on the next succeeding zone map.

West from Wetaskiwin, Highway No. 19 (gravelled), takes the tourist into Pigeon Lake, another large lake summer resort well patronized by Alberta residents.

Mileages on this map are as follows: Highway No. 1, Red Deer to Wetaskiwin, 56 miles; Highway No. 11, junction No. 1 to Sylvan Lake, 11 miles, to Rocky Mountain House, 50 miles; Horburg, 67 miles; Stolberg, 95 miles; Brazeau, 108 miles; Highway No. 20, from Sylvan Lake to Gull Lake and back to junction with No. 1 is 25 miles; Highway No. 12, Lacombe to Coronation, 110 miles, to border of province, 191 miles; Highway No. 13, Wetaskiwin to Hardisty, 96 miles, to Macklin, 172 miles.

DISTRICT OF EDMONTON, THE CAPITAL CITY, JASPER PARK, BUFFALO PARK, ELK ISLAND PARK AND THE PEACE RIVER



The territory shown in Zone Map No. 5 is that portion of Central Alberta which converges on the City of Edmonton, capital of the province and the seat of the Government of Alberta and the provincial university. Geographically, Edmonton is just 374 miles by highway north of the international boundary, and 50 miles south of the geographical center of the province. The tourist who, back in his own country may have fallen prey to the common impression abroad that Edmonton is in the far north, will be interested to learn on his arrival in this city that he is just about half way between Los Angeles in California, and the Arctic Circle, for there are still some 1,500 miles farther north to go before the land of the midnight sun is reached. But Edmonton is the gateway to this territory, reached either by airplane, or in the summer by a most interesting steamboat trip down northern rivers. It is also the gateway to the new Great Bear and Lake Athabasca mining fields, and to the far-famed Peace River district.

Edmonton has 79,000 people, and historically is about the oldest established commercial center in the province. In the days long ago when Governor Simcoe was busy establishing the site on which the great City of Toronto in Ontario was later to arise, there was a retail store doing a flourishing business in Edmonton. The city had its origin in old Fort Edmonton, Hudson's Bay trading post, established 140 years ago, and the capitol is erected almost on the site of that old fort.

Edmonton's airport, described as the busiest in Canada, is the base, together with the airport at McMurray, 300 miles northeast, for the many planes carrying passengers and freight to and from the Great Bear Lake mining region. A large seaplane port is also established 25 miles east of the city at Cooking Lake.

Coming into Edmonton from the south on Highway No. 1, the tourist enters South Edmonton and crosses the broad

valley of the North Saskatchewan River on a high level bridge that provides an enchanting view of the valley and the main city beyond, with the capitol in the immediate foreground on the north bank of the river. Visitors are welcome at the capitol, where there is a museum and other points of interest. A visit to the university in South Edmonton is also well worth while.

Close to the city on Highway No. 14 going east is Cooking Lake, a very popular resort, with boating, bathing, etc. Farther east on this highway is the Buffalo Park at Wainwright, where the last large herd of buffalo in captivity in North America is located. The buffalo population of this park is now 6,000 head. There is also a very fine herd of elk. This highway is gravelled east to Wainwright, a distance of 136 miles.

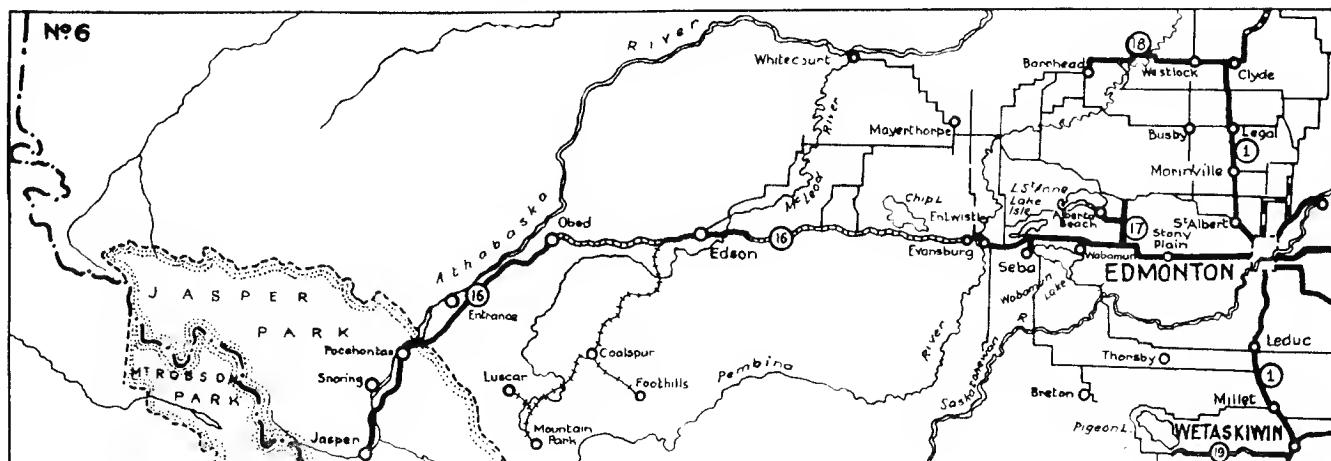
On Highways 15 and 16 east of Edmonton about 30 miles is Elk Island Park, a delightful spot for campers. No. 16 highway is the main route east into Saskatchewan and to Winnipeg. On this highway east of Edmonton are Fort Saskatchewan, Vegreville and Vermilion.

No. 16 highway west from Edmonton leads through a very fine farming country, with the bush country beyond, and beyond that again the mountains and Jasper Park. Some 40 miles west on No. 16 is Lake Wabamun, with several popular summer resorts, while off from No. 16 on No. 17 is Alberta Beach at Lac Ste. Anne, 14 miles north. Boating, bathing and camping facilities are available at all these resorts.

Not far from the highway just east of Edson on No. 16, is the farm of Jos. H. B. Smith, a pioneer farmer from England, who some years ago won the world's championship in wheat at Chicago.

North from Edmonton, Highway No. 1 continues on to Athabasca and Lesser Slave Lake and into the Peace River district.

EDMONTON TO JASPER PARK



ZONE MAP No. 6 gives the route west from the City of Edmonton to the mountain resort of Jasper, situated in the heart of the great national reserve known as Jasper Park. This route is a continuation west from Edmonton of Highway No. 16, and not only takes the tourist through a very fine stretch of farming country, but also through a beautiful bushland district beyond, in which are found not far from the highway such popular resorts as Alberta Beach on Lac Ste. Anne (reached by No. 17), Kapasiwin Beach and Seba Beach on Lake Wabamun, and Lake Isle. This whole district is a lake country in which there is ample opportunity for camping, boating, bathing, fishing, and hunting in season.

The entire distance by road from Edmonton to Jasper is 236 miles, and is an all-weather highway.

The largest town on the route is Edson, 130 miles west of Edmonton, a divisional point on the Canadian National Railways. This is a brisk little town, in the center of a very popular fishing and hunting district, and is also the center of a considerable farming industry.

Jasper Park boundary is 204 miles west of Edmonton, near Entrance, and from there into the heart of the park there is an excellent highway, through a continual panorama of mountain scenery of unsurpassed beauty, and along the tumbling Athabasca River. At Jasper town, which is also a divisional point on the Canadian National Railways transcontinental system, there is ample accommodation for the tourist. Three miles by highway from the station is Jasper Park Lodge, established some years ago by the Canadian National Railways on the fringe of beautiful Lac Beauvert. The lodge provides accommodation for the tourist in a series of luxurious bungalows, centering upon the lodge itself. Here bathing, boating and trail-riding facilities are plentiful. The most noted attraction is the magnificent golf course.

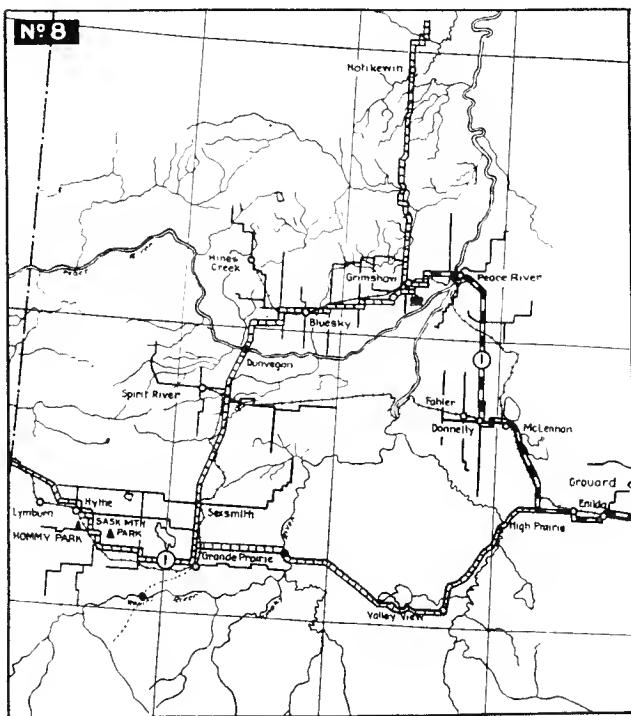
Among the beautiful drives are the 25-mile run out to Mount Edith Cavell, and the new highway south towards Banff.

Historic spots marked in Jasper Park are the site of Jasper House, near Rocky River, built by the Northwest Company about 1827, and the site of Henry House, marked by cairn adjacent to the Jasper-Maligne road near the east end of Athabasca River bridge. Henry House was founded in 1811 by the Northwest Company. There is also a cairn erected on Old Fort Point near the east end of the Athabasca River bridge, to commemorate the services of David Thompson, the discoverer of the Athabasca Pass.



A Mountain Camp Site

EDMONTON TO ATHABASCA, LESSER SLAVE LAKE AND THE PEACE RIVER DISTRICT



ZONE MAPS 7 and 8 show the continuance of No. 1 highway north from Edmonton to Athabasca, and north-west from there to Lesser Slave Lake, and from there to Peace River and the Peace district.

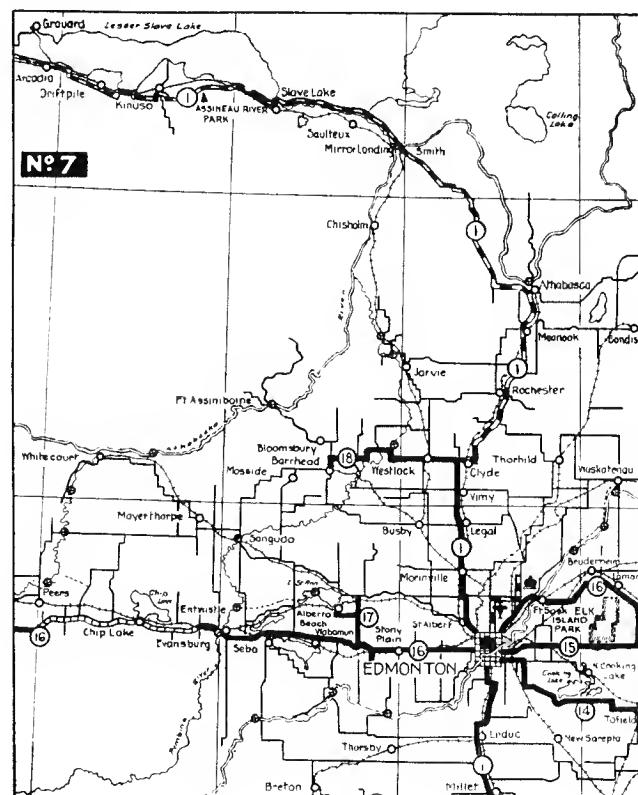
This tour has unique attractions for the traveller who desires to extend his knowledge of the hinterland of Edmonton. Not only does it take him into the heart of one of the world's most noted farming districts, the Peace River country, now long famous for successive world championships in wheat and oats, but takes him along enchanting trails through bushland and lake country, once trod only by the trapper, the "Mountie" and the Indians, and brings him to the shores of Lesser Slave Lake, in reality a great inland sea, one of the largest lakes in Canada.

For almost the entire distance from Edmonton north to Athabasca, the traveller passes through a very rich farming country, through the Sturgeon River valley at the quaint and pretty little French-Canadian town of St. Albert, reminiscent of rural Quebec, and the French-Canadian settlement of Morinville. At Clyde, Highway No. 18, gravelled, branches off to Westlock and Barrhead, centers of another highly productive agricultural district.

Highway No. 1 is gravelled for the distance from Edmonton to 5 miles north of Clyde, about 53 miles, and from there north to Peace River is improved earth grade in good condition.

Athabasca town, situated on the Athabasca River, was the old historic jumping off point for the north until later years brought the construction of the Northern Alberta Railways. Now it is the center of one of the newer farming districts, which has already won fame for the high quality of products developed on farms cleared from the bush.

At Colinton, just south of the Town of Athabasca, one may branch off eastward on an earth road and travel to Lac La Biche, one of the large lakes along the Northern Alberta Railways running through the district to the north-east of Edmonton. This trail is easily traversible by car in good weather. Lac La Biche has hotel accommodation, and offers boating, fishing and hunting opportunities.



The scenery about Lesser Slave Lake is very beautiful, and there are many excellent camping spots here. The lake is noted particularly for its extensive commercial fish industry. Fish from its waters appear regularly in far-away American markets. At the western end of the lake is the town of Grouard, just off the highway a few miles.

From that point the highway runs northwest to McLean, divisional point on the Northern Alberta Railways, and from there directly north to Peace River town on the Peace River. This famous stream received its name from a historic peace meeting of Indians just above the present site of the town, and was named by an associate of Alexander Mackenzie, the explorer, who discovered it in his travels at the end of the eighteenth century.

As the tourist comes out upon the high banks of the Peace Valley just above the town of Peace River, a vast panorama is spread before him towards the west, providing one of the most beautiful views to be seen anywhere. In the middle foreground of this view is the junction of the Peace and the Smoky Rivers.

The highway crosses the Peace at the town, and proceeds west again to Grimshaw. From here an earth road takes the traveller south-west to Bluesky, and then south to Dunvegan,

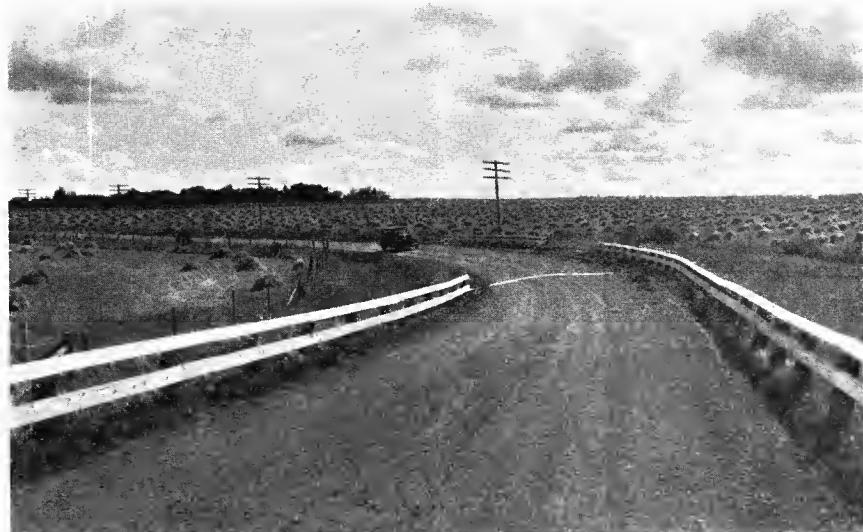
another historic spot on the Peace. Here the Peace flows between steep banks, and the traveller, creeping down to the river edge in his motor, crosses by ferry and is headed south through the Saddle Hills to Spirit River and into the Grande Prairie district.

This territory receives its name from the broad stretch of almost open land extending for 100 miles east and west and some 75 miles north and south, and providing the wheat-producing areas that have won such fame.

The open nature of the country, and its clear, fine climate is a surprise to the tourist who finds himself so far north. The fact that wheat of championship quality is grown here is only another proof of how far-flung is Alberta's wheat frontier.

Just west of Grande Prairie, a surprisingly modern town for a comparatively new settlement, is Wembley, home of Herman Trelle, four times world wheat champion and three times oats champion, and at Beaver Lodge is located a sub-experimental station of the federal government.

Alternative route to Grande Prairie is High Prairie south-west to Valley View, thence westerly to Grande Prairie, 155 miles.



Rural Alberta Has Its Attractions

Alberta Mileage Tables

Miles (Read down)	Miles (Read up)	Miles (Read down)	Miles (Read up)	Miles (Read down)	Miles (Read up)	Miles (Read down)	Miles (Read up)
HIGHWAY No. 1							
0 Carway	925	0 Saskatchewan No. 1 ...	355	0 Junc. Highway No. 2 ...	206	0 Lloydminster	421
16 Cardston	909	1 Walsh	354	22 Irricana	184	(Saskatchewan bound-	
17 Junc. Highway No. 5.	908	34 MEDICINE HAT	321	29 Beiseker	177	17 Kitscoty	404
(Waterton Lakes west 32 miles by No. 5)		60 Suffield	295	30 Junc. Highway No. 21	176	29 Islay	392
102 Brooks	253	102 Duchess	242	16 Junc. Highway to Carbon	160	43 Vermilion	378
113 Gleichen	183	111 Bassano	214	70 DRUMHELLER	136	59 Manville	362
127 Junction road to E.P. Ranch (west 26 miles)	798	172 Strathmore	156	98 Delia	108	68 Minburn	353
134 High River	791	199 CALGARY	126	104 Craigmyle	102	79 Innisfree	342
147 Okotoks	778	229 Cochrane	105	117 Hanna	89	86 Ranfurly	335
Junction Highway No. 7 (Turner Valley oil fields 15 miles west)		287 Cananaskis	68	151 Youngstown	55	105 Vegreville	316
162 Junc. Highway No. 22	763	314 Banff	41	165 Chinook	41	120 Mundare	301
(Turner Valley 22 miles by No. 22)		332 Junction Windermere		170 Cereal	36	133 Junc. Highway No. 15	288
173 CALGARY	752	351 Highway	23	185 Oyen	21	146 Lamont	275
(Junc. here with No. 2 to Banff and Lake Louise)		355 The Great Divide	0	199 Sibald	7	167 Fort Saskatchewan	251
203 Crossfield	722	HIGHWAY No. 3					
214 Carstairs	711	0 MEDICINE HAT	217	206 Alsask	0	186 EDMONTON	235
222 Didsbury	703	38 Bow Island	179	HIGHWAY No. 10			
234 Olds	691	74 Taber	143	0 DRUMHELLER	8	212 Edmonton Beach, 2½ miles south	209
246 Bowden	679	97 Coaldale	120	1 Rosedale	4	216 Junc. Highway No. 17	205
255 Innisfail	670	109 LETHBRIDGE	108	8 Wayne	0	(Alberta Beach 1½ miles north)	
275 RED DEER	650	123 Junc. Highway No. 23	94	HIGHWAY No. 11			
279 Junc. Highway No. 11	646	142 Macleod	75	0 Junc. Highway No. 1	108	225 Kapaswin Beach, 2½ miles south	198
(Sylvan Lake 30 miles west)		171 Pincher	46	11 Sylvan Lake	97	237 Seba Beach, 2 M.S.	184
291 Lacombe	634	(Waterton Lakes south 39 miles by No. 6)		50 Rocky Mtn. House	58	241 Gainford (Lake Isle)	180
Junc. Highway No. 20 (Gull Lake 17 miles west)		188 Lundbreck	29	67 Horburg	41	252 Evansburg	169
308 Ponoka	617	202 Frank	28	95 Stolberg	13	317 Edson	104
331 WETASKIWIN	594	203 Blairmore	14	108 Brazeau	0	390 Jasper Park Boundary	31
Junc. Highway No. 19 (Pigeon Lake 26 miles west)		207 Coleman	10	HIGHWAY No. 12			
353 Leduc	572	217 Crowsnest, B. C., Boundary	0	0 Lacombe	191	421 Jasper	0
374 EDMONTON	551	HIGHWAY No. 4		13 Clive	178	HIGHWAY No. 17	
(Junc. here with No. 16 to Jasper Park)		0 LETHBRIDGE	76	26 Alix	165	See Highway No. 16	
382 St. Albert	543	20 Stirling	56	32 Junc. Highway No. 21	159	HIGHWAY No. 18	
394 Morinville	531	30 New Dayton	46	42 Erskine	149	0 Junc. Highway No. 1	33
420 Clyde	505	48 Warner	28	50 Stettler	141	8 Westlock	25
Junc. Highway No. 18 (to Westlock and Barhead)		76 Milk River	14	88 Castor	103	33 Barhead	0
470 Athabasca	455	76 Coutts (U. S. Boun- dary)	0	110 Coronation	81	HIGHWAY No. 19	
520 Smith	405	HIGHWAY No. 5		146 Consort	45	0 WETASKIWIN	26
557 Slave Lake	368	0 Junction No. 1	32	156 Monitor	35	26 Pigeon Lake	0
638 High Prairie	287	14 Mountain View	18	191 Compeer	0	HIGHWAY No. 20	
675 McLennan	250	32 Waterton	0	HIGHWAY No. 13			
684 Donnelly	241	HIGHWAY No. 6		0 WETASKIWIN	172	0 Lacombe	25
723 Peace River	202	0 Pincher	39	26 Camrose	146	8 Gull Lake	17
776 Fairview	149	34 Junc. Highway No. 5	5	52 Daysland	120	14 Bentley	11
794 Dunvegan	131	39 Waterton	0	61 Strome	111	25 Sylvan Lake	0
811 Spirit River	114	HIGHWAY No. 7		70 Killam	102	HIGHWAY No. 21	
858 Grande Prairie	67	0 Okotoks	15	77 Sedgewick	95	0 Junc. Highway No. 9	87
873 Wembley	52	15 Turner Valley	0	84 Lougheed	88	8 Acme	79
888 Beaverlodge	37	HIGHWAY No. 8		96 Hardisty	76	17 Junc. with Highway to Carbon	
925 B. C. Boundary	0	0 CALGARY	9	118 Irma	61	21 Swalwell	66
		9 Bowness Park	0	136 Wainwright (Buffalo Park)	43	33 Three Hills	54
				179 Chauvin	0	42 Trochu	45
				HIGHWAY No. 14		54 Elnora, 2 miles E	33
				0 EDMONTON	179	68 Delburne	19
				25 South Cooking Lake	154	87 Junc. Highway No. 12	0
				45 Tofield	134	HIGHWAY No. 23	
				66 Holden	113	0 Junc. Highway No. 3	91
				75 Bruce	104	16 Barons	75
				91 Viking	88	27 Carmangay	64
				118 Irma	61	36 Champion	55
				136 Wainwright (Buffalo Park)	43	51 Vulcan	40
				179 Chauvin	0	63 Junc. Highway No. 24	28
				HIGHWAY No. 15		75 Blackie (3 miles N.)	16
				0 EDMONTON	40	91 High River	0
				30 Entrance Elk Island Park	10	HIGHWAY No. 24	
				40 Junc. Highway No. 16	0	0 Junc. Highway No. 23	44
				HIGHWAY No. 25		12 Mossleigh	32
				0 Cardston	40	28 Carseland	16
				30 Bowness Park	0	44 Junc. Highway No. 2	0
				HIGHWAY No. 26		55 LETHBRIDGE	0

Fishing in Alberta

The best fishing in the province is to be found in the mountain streams of the Rocky Mountains and foothills, in the semi-wooded and wooded areas of the north and in the Laurentian country.

The following brief description of most of the best fishing localities may serve as a guide to those seeking this kind of sport.

WATERTON LAKES PARK—Fairly good lake trout fishing may be secured in the main lake while eastern speckled trout have been introduced into some of the tributary streams. In Cameron Lake rainbow and speckled trout recently introduced, are doing well and increasing yearly. Good fishing is now obtained in that lake. In the north lake pike are plentiful and of good size. These are accessible by motor road.

TRIBUTARIES OF KOOTENAY RIVER—In Drywood River and Yarrow Creek, cutthroat and rainbow trout and Rocky Mountain whitefish are the chief species caught. Accessible by motor from Pincher to Waterton Park.

BELLY RIVER—Rocky Mountain whitefish and a few Dolly Varden trout. Accessible by motor road from Waterton to Cardston and Hillspring to Cardston.

ST. MARY'S RIVER—There is fair fishing at Kimbal, southeast of Cardston at the head-gates of the Canadian Pacific Railway irrigation. The chief species are cutthroat trout, Rocky Mountain whitefish and Dolly Varden trout. Accessible by motor road about twelve miles from Cardston.

TRIBUTARIES OF THE OLD MAN RIVER—Pincher Creek, South Fork, Crow's Nest River and Lakes, and the main stream of the Old Man River into the Crow's Nest forest reserve with upper tributaries that are open, Livingstone, Carbondale and Castle rivers, West Branch of Castle River and that portion of Race Horse Creek from the mouth of Daisy Creek eastward. In these streams are cutthroat trout, Dolly Varden trout, Rocky Mountain whitefish and some rainbow trout which have been introduced within recent years. All reached by motor roads either main, Crow's Nest road or side roads branching off this road at Pincher, Cowley or Lundbreck.

EAST OF LETHBRIDGE—Good pike fishing in Chin Lakes. There is no accommodation except at Lethbridge and Taber. There is a good motor road to the lake.

WEST OF NANTON—There is good fishing in the north and south branches of Willow Creek (all tributaries of these streams closed) chiefly cutthroat and rainbow trout and Rocky Mountain whitefish. It is necessary to go about thirty miles west. The road is good in dry weather.

WEST OF HIGH RIVER—In the Highwood River only the main stream is open within and without the forest reserve. All tributaries are closed. The trout fishing is excellent with cutthroat and rainbow trout, and also some

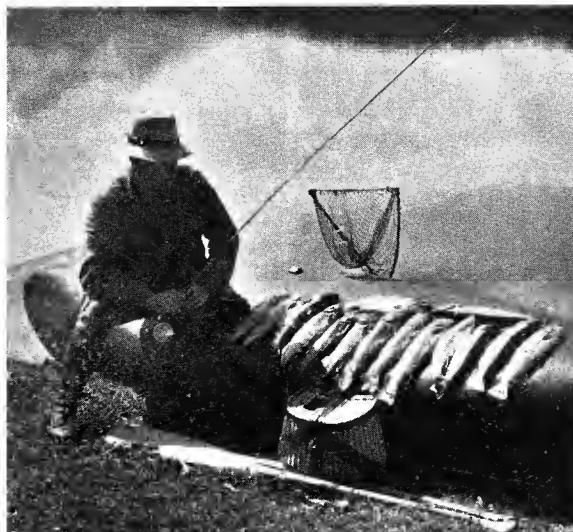
Rocky Mountain whitefish and Dolly Varden trout. The best fishing is about thirty-five miles west; the road is good from High River. Accommodation may be had at a number of ranches in the vicinity and also at High River, while Calgary is only forty miles from High River with well surfaced road.

WEST OF OKOTOKS—The north and south branches of Sheep Creek and also Fisher Creek are open outside the Forest reserves but closed within. Fishing improves on approaching the forest reserve. There is a good road to Lineham and also to Kew, but above these points travel is merely by trails, occasionally by car. This fishing locality can be reached by automobile either by way of Okotoks or direct from Calgary by way of Priddis or Millarville. On

this latter road is a good fishing stream which, however, is temporarily closed at present.

WEST OF CALGARY: Elbow River—Cutthroat and Dolly Varden trout on the upper reaches. Lower down the river is too large for good fishing, accessible by motor. This river is also open in the forest reserve; all tributaries are closed within and without the forest reserve. The Bow River has good fishing west of Cochrane on the main stream. To catch fish here requires expert angling but excellent catches have been taken of cutthroat and rainbow trout. Some fine catches have also been taken east of Cochrane. The Jumping Pond is also a good trout stream but is fished very heavily—principally cutthroat trout and some rainbow trout.

BANFF PARK—Waters within reach of motor highways



One Day's Limit

in the park are heavily fished but excellent fishing (cutthroat and Dolly Varden) can be obtained at Spray Lakes and Kananaskis Lakes, both of which can be reached by packhorse and saddle horse. Spray Lakes are twenty miles from Canmore and thirty miles from Banff. Kananaskis Lakes are forty-five miles from Canmore. These lakes can also be reached from Seebe or Morley. Guides can be secured at Banff, Canmore or Seebe. There is also good salmon trout fishing in Lake Minnewanka, eight miles from Banff by a good motor road. Boats are available here.

In the Bow and Spray Rivers, Dolly Varden and cutthroat trout and Rocky Mountain whitefish provide good fishing. There is also good fishing at Sawback Lakes, cutthroat and Dolly Varden. These lakes are accessible by mountain trail about thirty miles from Banff. Fishing can also be obtained in numerous small streams within the park and detailed information can be obtained from the park officials and guides at Banff.

EAST OF CALGARY—Good catches of cutthroat and rainbow have been obtained on the Bow River at the mouth of Fish Creek and Highwood River. There is good pike fishing in Chestermere Lake, twelve miles east of Calgary by good motor roads.

BROOKS—There is good pike fishing in Lac Newell, seven miles south of Brooks.

BASSANO—There is pike fishing in the Bow River south of the town.

RED DEER—At Sylvan Lake, sixteen miles by motor, west of the Red Deer there is a summer resort at which there is good pike fishing. There is a beautiful sand beach here, cottages and boats can be rented. There is also good hotel accommodation. This lake can also be reached by the Canadian National Railway and Canadian Pacific Railway. At Pine Lake, twenty-five miles by good road, south-east of Red Deer, there is good pike and perch fishing. This lake is also accessible by motor road from Innisfail. Boats and hotel accommodation are available.

LACOMBE—At Gull Lake, west of Lacombe, there is a summer resort and good pike fishing is available. Cottages and boats can be rented. This lake is accessible by motor and is eleven miles from Lacombe. Buffalo Lake, thirty miles east of Lacombe by motor and two miles from Mirror has good pike fishing. Boats are available at the Narrows, four miles from Mirror, and at Rochon Sands, eighteen miles by auto from Stettler. Cottages can be rented at the latter place.



Panorama of Banff and Spray River Valley

WETASKIWIN AND MILLET—Pigeon Lake, twenty-five miles west of Millet and thirty miles from Wetaskiwin by auto, has pike and pickerel. There are good beaches at the south end of the lake, at Mulhurst and at Westerose. Summer cottages can be rented at Mulhurst and Westerose with a few boats.

WEST OF EDMONTON—Wabamun Lake has pike fishing. There are summer resorts at Seba, Wabamun and Kapasiwin, at which cottages and boats may be rented. All are accessible by motor, fifty to sixty miles from Edmonton, and also by Canadian National Railway. Lake Isle, near Wabamun, has pike, perch and pickerel fishing. Boats are obtainable at Gainford, four miles from Seba Beach.

LAC STE. ANNIE, west of Edmonton—Has pike, pickerel and perch fishing. At Alberta Beach there is a summer resort at which hotel accommodation, cottages and boats may be obtained. This lake is accessible from Edmonton by motor forty-eight miles, and also by Canadian National Railway.

LAC LA NONNE AND LAKE NAKAMUM, northwest of Edmonton — Have pike, pickerel and perch. They are sixty and fifty-three miles respectively from Edmonton by motor road. Boats and cottages are obtainable.

CHIP LAKE, west of Edmonton — Has pike, pickerel and goldeyes, and is accessible by Canadian National Railway and by No. 16 Highway.

EDSON, west of Edmonton—The tributaries of the Athabasca and McLeod Rivers have rainbow trout

and grayling. Edson is accessible by motor over No. 16 highway. Guides can be obtained at Edson and Obed. These two streams form an excellent canoe route, commencing at the Canadian National Railway near the crossing of either river and journeying down stream to rail connection at Whitecourt, Smith or still further down at Athabasca.

JASPER PARK—Fishing started in 1932 at Maligne Lake, in Jasper National Park, which hitherto was barren. Due to intensive stocking, this lake is now ready for excellent fishing and reports claim that the sport is unrivalled in this beauty spot.

NORTH AND EAST OF EDMONTON—In this locality are many good fishing lakes, the largest of which are Cold Lake, Frog Lake, Baptiste Lake, Lake St. Vincent, Floating



Looking Across Hell Roaring Canyon, Waterton Lakes Park

Stone Lake, Fork Lake, Pinehurst Lake, Beaver Lake, Lac la Biche, Buck Lake, Skeleton Lake and Amisk Lake. Most of the lakes contain pike, pickerel and perch, while Cold Lake has excellent lake trout. Cold Lake has lake trout, pike and pickerel. At the lake are hotels, stores, cottages and boats. It is accessible by motor from St. Paul, Vermilion or Lloydminster. The largest trout taken by angling, 52½ pounds, and the largest pike 24 pounds, while the largest pickerel was 16 pounds. Trout have been taken on commercial fishing up to 70 pounds. At Cold Lake arrangements can be made to clean, ice and box all fish and hold in coolers at minimum charge. Lac la Biche has pike and pickerel. There is also hotel accommodation and some cottages and boats. This lake is accessible by Northern Alberta Railways and by motor via Colinton near Athabasca. Buck, Skeleton and Amisk Lakes have pike, pickerel and perch. They are accessible by Northern Alberta Railways and the two latter by motor via Colinton and Boyle. There is accommodation at Boyle. A few boats are available. Beaver Lake has pike, pickerel and perch. It is accessible from Lac la Biche by motor four

miles. Frog Lake has pike and perch. It is accessible by motor from Vermilion and Lloydminster. Boats are scarce. Baptiste Lake has pike, pickerel and perch. It is twelve miles by auto from Athabasca. There is an auto camp at the south end of the lake and hotel accommodation at Athabasca. Lake St. Vincent has pike and perch and is ten miles from St. Paul by automobile. Boats are available.

NORTH-WEST OF EDMONTON—Lesser Slave Lake has pike, pickerel and perch and arctic grayling in the tributaries. Good angling is reported in Shaw Creek, Peace Creek and Martin River and Prairie Creek, near the town of Slave Lake. Boats are available at all points on the south side of the lake. Accommodation at Slave Lake, Kinuso, Faust and Grouard. This lake is accessible by Northern Alberta Railways and No. 1 highway.

FISHING PERMITS—Fishing permits may be procured from any fisheries inspector. Copy of the fishing regulations may be procured from the fisheries inspectors or from the Director of Fisheries Division, Department of Lands and Mines, Edmonton.



Brook Trout Taken from Maligne Lake, Jasper National Park

Hunting in Alberta

BIG GAME

Big game hunting in Alberta provides an attractive sport for hunters from many countries. No other districts provide such a variety and abundance of big game animals. Of these the big horned sheep, mountain goat, caribou, elk, moose, deer, grizzly and black bear, are found in various hunting areas in the foothills and mountains. Our national parks and game preserves provide ample breeding grounds, and the over-flow from these inviolate sanctuaries ensures a continuous supply.

BIG HORNED SHEEP is the most sought after trophy, and is found in various localities, from the Waterton Lakes Park in the south to within one hundred miles of Peace River in the north.

MOUNTAIN GOAT has a wider range, and though the old billies choose their homes in the more rugged mountains, they are found in most sections of the mountains throughout the length of the province.

WOODLAND CARIBOU and sub species, called Osborne Caribou, have their range from the Athabasca River north along the foothills, and in the mountains to the British Columbia boundary.

ELK have had a closed season for a number of years, and were mostly found in the Pembina-Brazeau Elk Reserve. As their numbers increased they spread to adjacent areas. As these are gregarious animals it was found advisable to open the season for a limited number of licenses which permits only the older bulls with heads of ten points and over to be taken.

MULE DEER—These large-eared species of the deer family are found in the foothills and mountains, from the Waterton Lakes Park to the northern part of the province. These provide very attractive hunting for the sportsmen who can only afford time and expenses for short trips.

MOOSE also provides excellent hunting north of the Calgary-Banff branch of the C.P.R. railroad to the northern part of the province. In the more remote areas they are quite plentiful, and good trophies may be secured.

GRIZZLY AND BLACK BEAR always provide a thrill for the hunter and in the fall are found in the most unsuspected places. They cover a wide range of hunting area, and are very difficult to hunt in the fall of the year, when they feed mostly on roots and berries in the timber and park areas. To ensure reasonable success in bear hunting, sportsmen should plan their hunts in the spring when the bears come out in the green slides for their earliest food supplies.

Reliable outfitters and guides who are licensed under proper recommendations and credentials, may be secured in any locality that affords good hunting.

BIRD GAME

Nature has been particularly kind to the Province of Alberta, in providing large areas of lakes, which in turn provide suitable nesting grounds for most of the migratory water fowl. Unfortunately water levels in the southern part of the province are becoming so low that the sloughs and potholes have dried up. Like the settler who arrived in recent years and found only the remote areas available for a homestead, so the wild duck proceeded further north where ample water and food supply is available.



Bighorn or Wild Rocky Mountain Sheep



Rocky Mountain Goats

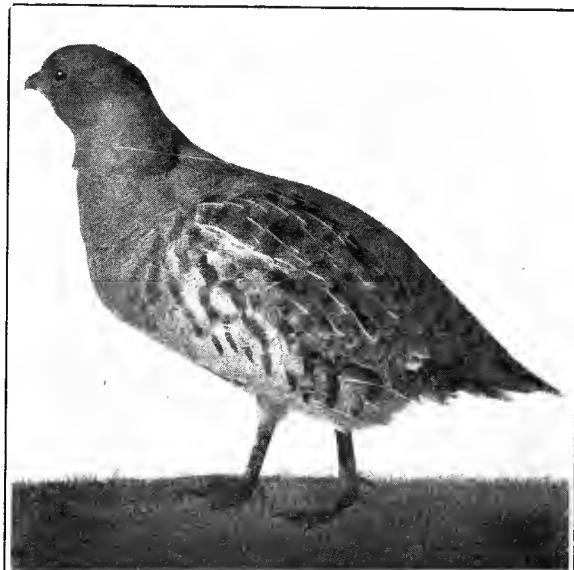
THE DUCK SEASON is open from September 15th to November 15th, and improved travelling conditions now provide an incentive to sportsmen to go further afield for the splendid sport of duck hunting. The limit for a day's shoot is fifteen before October 1st, and twenty-five per day thereafter, with a limit for the season of one hundred.

Sunday shooting, and the use of live decoys, is prohibited.

Most of the up-land game birds have a cycle which is coincident with the supply of rabbits. It is expected that for the next two or three years Sharp-tailed Grouse, commonly called Prairie Chicken, Ruffed Grouse, Spruce Grouse, and Ptarmigan, will be in fair supply in the localities to which they are adapted. If the spring hatching season is unfavourable the bag limits must necessarily be reduced to coincide with the supply.

THE EUROPEAN GREY PARTRIDGE, commonly called Hungarian Partridge, was introduced into Alberta by prominent sportsmen, over twenty years ago, and they increased in such numbers as to provide excellent sport. The season which opens on October 1st and extends for two months, gives bird hunters excellent opportunity for real sport.

To appreciate Hungarian Partridge shooting, at its best, hunters should provide themselves with bird dogs, as these Partridges, when wounded, are very difficult to retrieve. The use of sporting dogs for any bird game shooting, adds greatly to the pleasure, as hunters must necessarily lose a proportion of the wounded birds unless a trained dog is available for retrieving.



Prairie Chicken, Native of Alberta



Elk

THE CHINESE AND MONGOLIAN PHEASANT have been released from time to time, and have shown satisfactory increase in most districts. There is a continuous closed season on these birds.

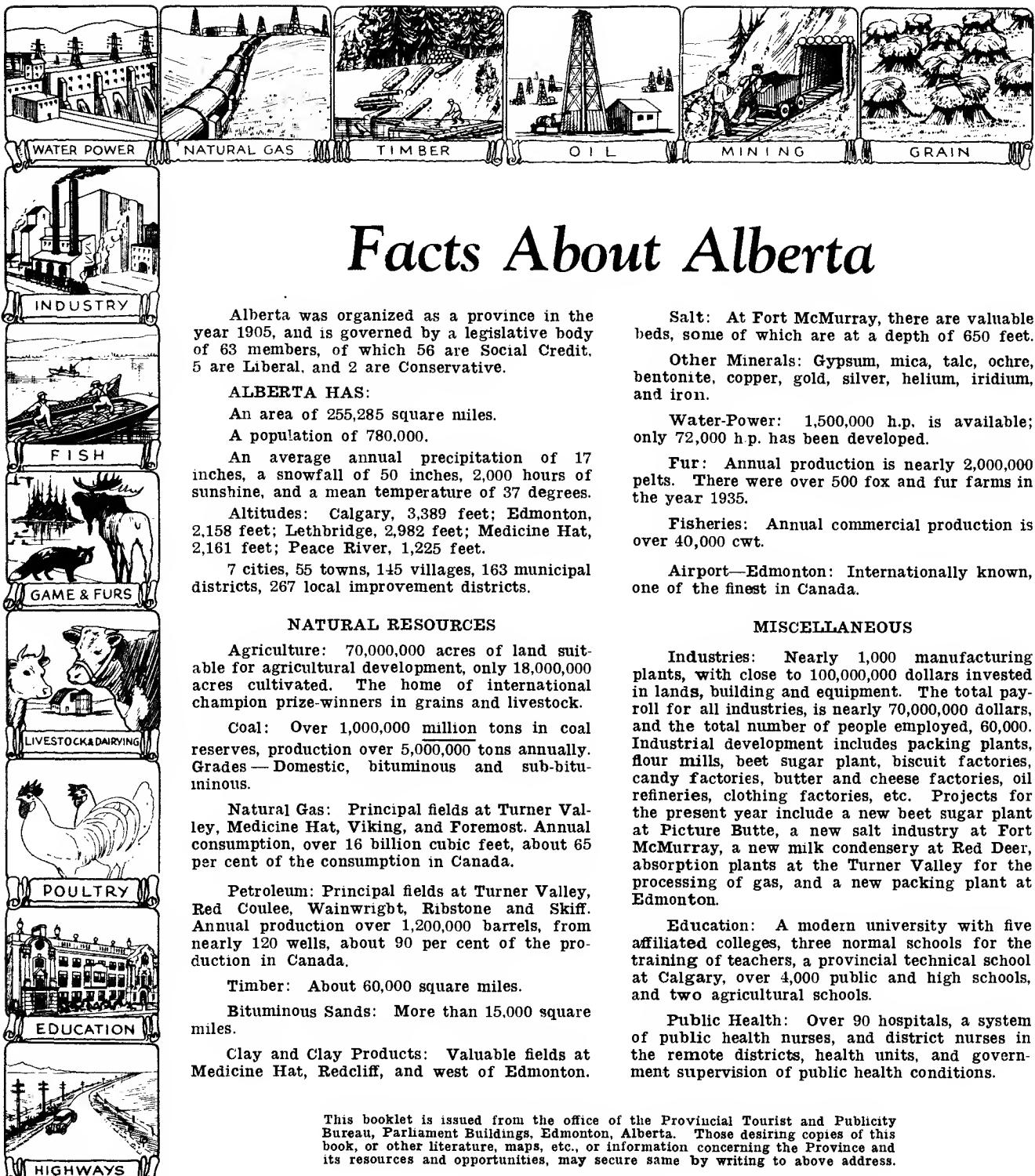
General supervision over hunting game of all kinds in Alberta is exercised by the Game Commissioner of the province. Matters in connection with the migratory bird treaty are dealt with by the Commissioner of National Parks, at Ottawa, but all other matters pertaining to game hunting are under the jurisdiction of the provincial game branch at Edmonton, Alberta.

All guides and outfitters for big game hunting parties are licensed by the Alberta Government, thus ensuring a proper measure of reliability. Alberta guides have set a very high standard, and are noted far and wide for their reliability. They have set up a splendid record with not an accident recorded against them in the guiding of big game hunting parties.

Information regarding game regulations and licenses may be obtained from the Game Commissioner, Department of Agriculture, Edmonton, Canada. Copies of the game regulations, with the various hunting seasons, will be sent on application. Alberta has also a Fish and Game Protective Association, with several branches in different centers of the province.

NON-RESIDENT FEES

Game Bird License (issued to non-resident of Canada, except under special permit)	25.00
Special Big Game License	50.00
Special Elk License	50.00
Guest Game Bird License, per day	5.00



Facts About Alberta

Alberta was organized as a province in the year 1905, and is governed by a legislative body of 63 members, of which 56 are Social Credit, 5 are Liberal, and 2 are Conservative.

ALBERTA HAS:

An area of 255,285 square miles.

A population of 780,000.

An average annual precipitation of 17 inches, a snowfall of 50 inches, 2,000 hours of sunshine, and a mean temperature of 37 degrees.

Altitudes: Calgary, 3,389 feet; Edmonton, 2,158 feet; Lethbridge, 2,982 feet; Medicine Hat, 2,161 feet; Peace River, 1,225 feet.

7 cities, 55 towns, 145 villages, 163 municipal districts, 267 local improvement districts.

NATURAL RESOURCES

Agriculture: 70,000,000 acres of land suitable for agricultural development, only 18,000,000 acres cultivated. The home of international champion prize-winners in grains and livestock.

Coal: Over 1,000,000 million tons in coal reserves, production over 5,000,000 tons annually. Grades — Domestic, bituminous and sub-bituminous.

Natural Gas: Principal fields at Turner Valley, Medicine Hat, Viking, and Foremost. Annual consumption, over 16 billion cubic feet, about 65 per cent of the consumption in Canada.

Petroleum: Principal fields at Turner Valley, Red Coulee, Wainwright, Ribstone and Skiff. Annual production over 1,200,000 barrels, from nearly 120 wells, about 90 per cent of the production in Canada.

Timber: About 60,000 square miles.

Bituminous Sands: More than 15,000 square miles.

Clay and Clay Products: Valuable fields at Medicine Hat, Redcliff, and west of Edmonton.

Salt: At Fort McMurray, there are valuable beds, some of which are at a depth of 650 feet.

Other Minerals: Gypsum, mica, talc, ochre, bentonite, copper, gold, silver, helium, iridium, and iron.

Water-Power: 1,500,000 h.p. is available; only 72,000 h.p. has been developed.

Fur: Annual production is nearly 2,000,000 pelts. There were over 500 fox and fur farms in the year 1935.

Fisheries: Annual commercial production is over 40,000 cwt.

Airport—Edmonton: Internationally known, one of the finest in Canada.

MISCELLANEOUS

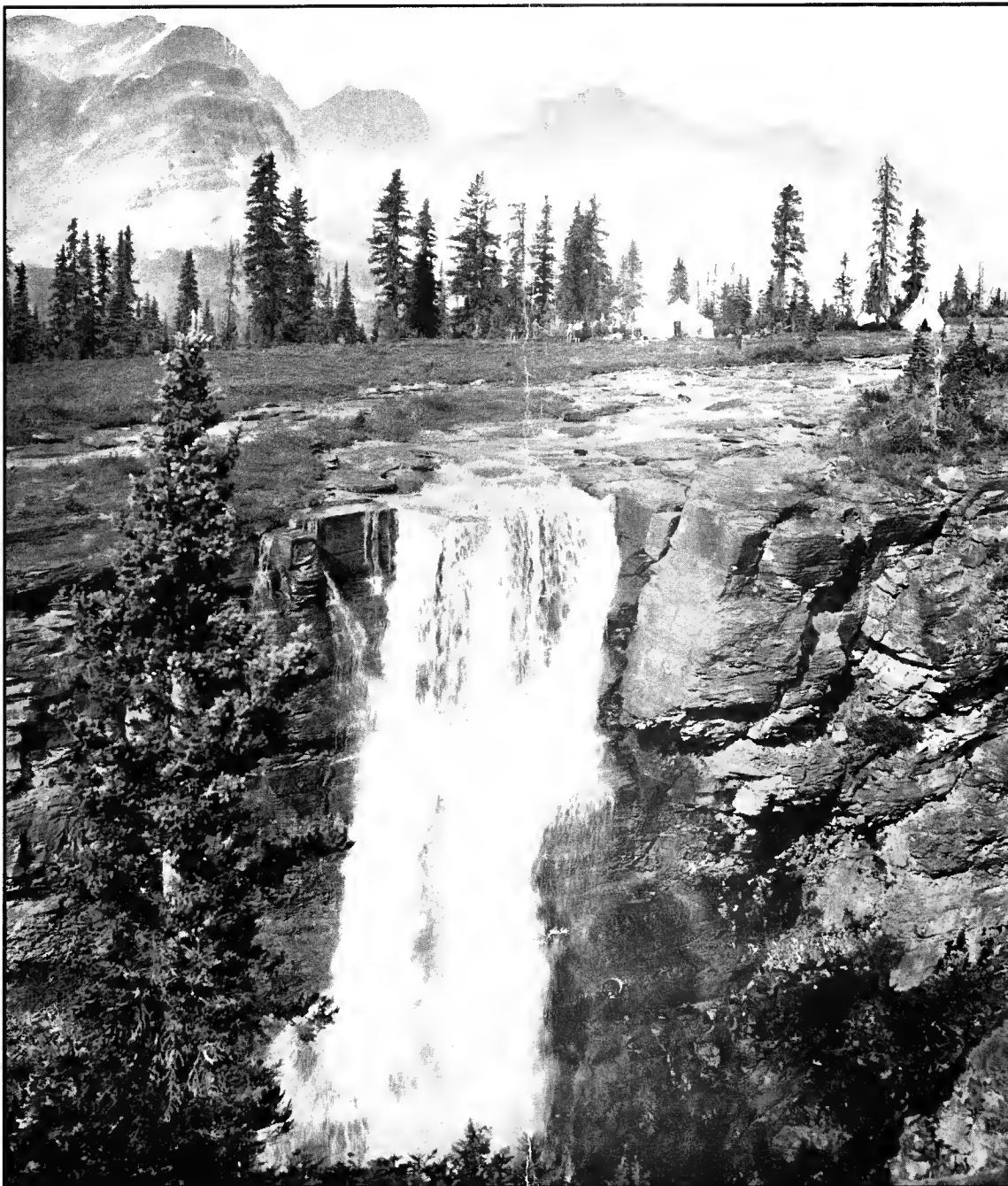
Industries: Nearly 1,000 manufacturing plants, with close to 100,000,000 dollars invested in lands, building and equipment. The total payroll for all industries, is nearly 70,000,000 dollars, and the total number of people employed, 60,000. Industrial development includes packing plants, flour mills, beet sugar plant, biscuit factories, candy factories, butter and cheese factories, oil refineries, clothing factories, etc. Projects for the present year include a new beet sugar plant at Picture Butte, a new salt industry at Fort McMurray, a new milk condensery at Red Deer, absorption plants at the Turner Valley for the processing of gas, and a new packing plant at Edmonton.

Education: A modern university with five affiliated colleges, three normal schools for the training of teachers, a provincial technical school at Calgary, over 4,000 public and high schools, and two agricultural schools.

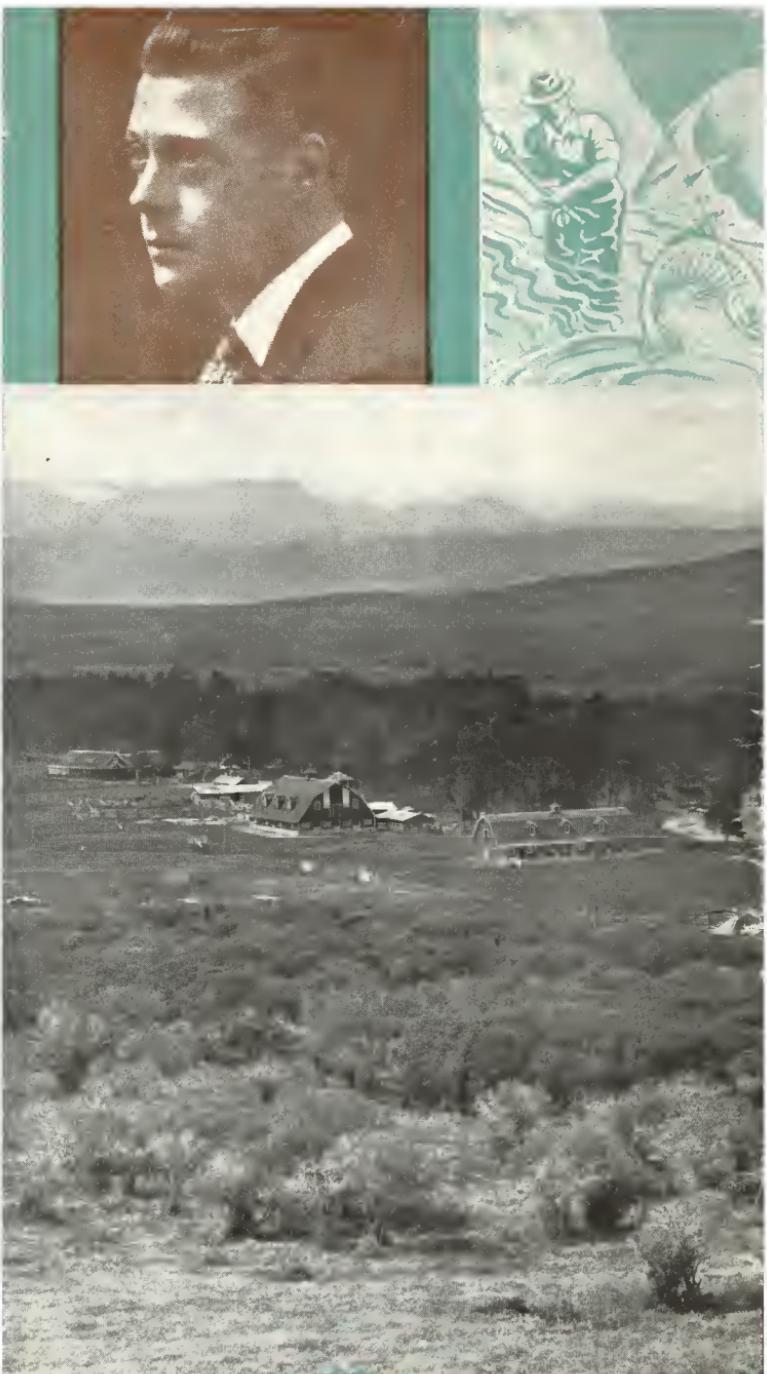
Public Health: Over 90 hospitals, a system of public health nurses, and district nurses in the remote districts, health units, and government supervision of public health conditions.

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CASTLE GUARD FALLS



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OF
HIS MAJESTY
KING EDWARD VIII
—
E.P. RANCH
PEKISKO
HIGH RIVER